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GENERAL

3093. Havin, Henry. *Noen grunnlagsbetraktninger i psykologi og socialpsykologi.* (Some fundamental considerations in psychology and social psychology.) Oslo: Johan Grundt Tanum, 1951. 48 p.—This booklet is a continuation of the author's 1948 publication *Nye synsmåter i psykologien* (New viewpoints in psychology) (23: 430) and contains brief discussions of psychology as a science, selection for characterologically affected jobs, consciousness and sensations, society as some sort of an organism, qualified democracy, and the kernel of religion.—*M. L. Reymert.*

3094. Montagu, Ashley. *On being intelligent.* New York: Schuman, 1951. 236 p. \$2.95.—"It is a book that will help its reader steer clear of the swamps of frustrated and irrational living, showing that if life seems unsatisfying . . . it is the fault of our approach to the cultural atmosphere in which we are nurtured." The author draws principally upon data in his field, anthropology. "Being intelligent demands the use of reason as a fine analytic instrument so that you may analyze things for yourself. Coupled with this is the desire to improve the lot of mankind. You must use your imagination in viewing the nature of the world in which you live and all that is in it. This we offer as an intelligent faith for those who want to lead whole lives as whole human beings. . . . The really important human lesson for all of us is that human fellowship is, above all, the thing that matters among human beings."—*L. R. Steiner.*

3095. Oléron, Pierre. *Psychologie différentielle.* (Differential psychology.) *Bull. Groupe Etudes Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(4, 5-6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13), 58-66; 38-39; 42-45; 40-41; 35-37; 41-44; 66-67; 14-17.—The author has divided his course in three parts. The first one entitled: "Introduction and general problems," contains a short historical review, and discussions on the characteristics of differential psychology and the problem of variability and heterogeneity. In the second part the controversy "nature vs nurture" is analyzed under the light of several experimental facts yielded by the study of genetics, the similarity between members of a same family, and the influence of certain specific environments. The third and last part deals with aptitudes and their determination. It contains a discussion on the nature and value of factor analysis. These articles are the notes of a student as reviewed by the author before publication.—*D. Bélanger.*

3096. Zilborg, Gregory. *Andreas Vesalius. Psychologische Streiflichter.* (Andreas Vesalius: psy-

chological side-lights.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1950, 80, 234-238.—The author presents a psychiatric appraisal of Vesalius pointing out his melancholic, taciturn, schizoid personality and the sudden shifts in his life. After brilliant scientific achievement he dropped this and entered a 20-year period of court service, which he also suddenly dropped and died shortly after in poverty.—*F. C. Sumner.*

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3097. Barbault, André. *Des rythmes psychiques aux rythmes cosmiques.* (From psychic rhythms to cosmic rhythms.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 311-317.—Astrology, the "demented science," is rising anew and is sometimes supported by the tenets of psychoanalysis. Astrology introduces the notion of "qualitative time"; it starts from the universe and goes toward man just as psychoanalysis starts from man and goes toward the universe.—*G. Besnard.*

3098. Cerf, Walter. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) "To know" and "to understand." *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1951, 12, 83-94.—Within man's theoretical attitude toward the world one should distinguish between the tendency toward knowledge and the tendency toward understanding. The one-sided emphasis upon knowledge as gained by the sciences has had unfortunate effects upon philosophy and on the life of man. Understanding, which is often equated with being unscientific, plays a sweeping role in everyday life. Since we have failed to develop an adequate theory of understanding, the tendency toward understanding "vegetates vicariously in the sphere of common sense, emotions, the arts, and the humanities." Philosophers should become aware of the one-sidedness of current theories of knowledge.—*P. E. Lichtenstein.*

3099. Cole, Lawrence E. (Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.) *Metapsychology and the right to believe.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 461-471.—Although psychologists are ostensibly divided into those who, with a philosophic outlook, continually turn back to examine basic postulates and are especially concerned with the role of their science in the total field of social science and those, on the other hand, who are preoccupied with their experiments, this division is not clear. Each experimenter who studies human nature carries out his work on the foundation of a metapsychology, a set of postulates about the nature of man and the nature of science. 16 references.—*R. E. Perl.*

3100. Dempsey, Peter J. R. *The psychology of Sartre.* Cork, Ireland: Cork University Press, 1950. 174 p. 12s.6d.—The essay is divided into two

major parts. The first part [7 chapters] is an attempt "to set forth the chief sources from which the psychology of Sartre derives, the psychologists who influenced him, phenomenology and Existentialism. Then an account is given of Sartre's concept of the world and man, of liberty, existential psychoanalysis, knowledge, imagination and emotion." The last four chapters constitute the second part in which the author gives a systematic and positive reply to the problems raised by existentialism by basing his arguments on facts and reality. 4-page bibliography.—D. J. Wack.

3101. Hesnard, A. *Évolution de la notion de surmoi dans la théorie de la psychanalyse*. (Evolution of the superego idea in psychoanalytic theory.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 185-196.—During recent years, the analysts of countries of Latin culture, unlike those in the USA, have been concerned with the problem of culpability and the theoretical constructs of the superego. The author surveys the origin of Freud's postulate and the reasons for its rejection both by anti-analysts and analysts who are themselves still bound by a moralizing superego. Several obscurities still exist in the superego concept. The conscious-unconscious difficulties in Freud's early works are reproduced at present on the thought-action level.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3102. Khaskhachikh, F. I. *O poznavaemosti mira*. (On the knowability of the world.) Moskva: Gospolitizdat, 1950. 95 p. 1.25 r.—First part of this book is devoted to the analysis of the process of human knowing, the second one to the problem of truth, both from the Marxian point of view. Various psychological problems connected with sensory perception are discussed in the first chapter. In the second chapter logical knowledge is analysed.—M. Chojnowski.

3103. Koch, Sigmund. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) *Theoretical psychology, 1950: an overview*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 295-301.—Psychology is in a pre-theoretical stage, and its central problem is to move toward adequate theory. The pursuit of theoretical psychology faces five major tasks: education in the methodology and logic of science; analysis of methodological or "foundation" problems more or less unique to psychology; internal systematization of suggestive, but formally defective, theoretical formulations; intertranslation and differential analysis of conflicting theoretical formulations; construction of new theory.—C. F. Scofield.

3104. Marx, Melvin H. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) *Intervening variable or hypothetical construct?* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 235-247.—The hypothetical construct as defined by MacCorquodale and Meehl must be regarded as only a temporary expedient in the development of psychological theory. Such constructs may be useful in the preliminary phases of scientific work and in suggesting research, but they must ultimately be transformed into operationally valid intervening variables. Two types of intervening variables are currently used in psychology: the orthodox type and the E/C type. The latter is used

to express whatever intervening function must be assumed in order to account for the experimental-control behavior differences empirically observed. It is an operationally valid alternative to the hypothetical construct.—C. F. Scofield.

3105. Odier, Charles. *L'homme esclave de son infériorité: I. Essai sur la genèse du moi*. (Man enslaved by his inferiority: I. Essay on the genesis of the ego.) Geneva: Delachaux & Niestlé, 1950, 228 p. Swiss fr. 7.50.—The author's aim is to integrate the clinical findings of psychoanalysis with the results of Piaget's studies in genetic psychology. This volume deals with the development of the function of self-valuation from the primary stage where it depends on the environment to the secondary stage where it has been internalized. Normal self-valuation is considered in opposition to the inferiority complex. Main topics: Spitz's studies on the affective life of the baby; Pavlov and reflexology; Jung and paleo-psychology; Freud's interpretation of instinctual drives and defense mechanisms.—G. Dufresne.

3106. Odier, Charles. *A propos d'une controverse*. (Concerning a controversy.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 272-296.—Answering point by point criticisms that errors in his book, "Anxiety and Magical Thinking," constitute a "regression from the most developed form of Freudian theory, compromising as well its most treasured applications," the author makes a retrospective survey of the three main accomplishments of Freud's work: (1) a therapeutic instrument of inestimable and incontrovertible value; (2) a method of investigation and experiment which has proved its capacity; (3) a collection of theories and doctrines having value in the eyes of scholars and educated persons.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3107. Ofstad, Harald. *Objectivity of norms and value-judgments according to recent Scandinavian philosophy*. *Phil. phenomenol. Res.*, 1951, 12, 42-68.—There are four main centers of philosophical activity in Scandinavia today. These are: 1) the Uppsala group in Sweden, 2) the Oslo group in Norway, 3) a group under the leadership of Kaila in Helsinki, and 4) a group in Copenhagen led by Jørgensen and Ross. All groups are nonmetaphysical and agree in regarding "philosophical analysis" as a major task of philosophy. An examination of problems referred to by the label "objectivity of norms" clearly demonstrates, however, that analysis is carried out in a different manner by each of these groups. The author's discussion centers upon the meanings of such terms as norm, value-judgment, and objectivity. Spanish summary. 48-item bibliography.—P. E. Lichtenstein.

3108. Schilder, Paul. *Psychoanalysis, man, and society*. New York: Norton, 1951. 382 p. \$4.00.—The separate chapters composing this posthumous volume, arranged by Lauretta Bender, have been previously published in a variety of journals. The following list of topics indicates the wide range of the author's interests: psychoanalysis and philosophy; personality in the light of psychoanalysis; the

somato-psyche in psychiatry and social psychology; the relation between social and personal disorganization; the analysis of ideologies as a psychotherapeutic method; social neurosis; success and failure; alcoholic hallucinosis and alcoholism; aggressiveness, crime, groups, psychoanalysis and economics, cultural patterns and constructive psychology, and remarks on the psychology of war. Extensive bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3109. Sen, Indra. *Personality and integral Yoga*. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1951, 9, 88-93.—Dr. Sen was led to an interest in and study of Yoga by psychology. He states that "its basic principles are all psychological and the fundamental movement is aspiration for a higher, fuller and more powerful life."—*C. Schmehl.*

3110. Smith, Kendon. *(Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Psychology and the concept of "life". Psychol. Rev.* 1951, 58, 330-331.—Attention is called to the biochemical concept of autocatalysis as providing a basis for a definition of "life."—*C. F. Scofield.*

3111. Soueif, M. *(Fouad I U., Cairo, Egypt.) Gestalt theory*. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 73-84.—Summary of Gestalt Theory as represented in the works of Wertheimer, Koffka, Kohler, Lewin and Ellis, with reference to the works of J. F. Brown and of Krech and Crutchfield.—*L. H. Melikian.*

3112. Tedeschi, Gianfranco. *(U. Rome, Italy) Dall'inconscio personale di Freud all'inconscio collettivo di Jung*. (From the personal unconscious of Freud to the collective unconscious of Jung.) *Rass. Neuropsichiat.*, 1950, 4(2), 103-111.—The relationship between the personal unconscious of Freud and the collective unconscious of Jung is set forth.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3113. von Mises, Richard. *(Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Positivism; a study in human understanding*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1951. vi, 404 p. \$6.00.—This book is a revision and translation of the author's "Kleines Lehrbuch der Positivismus" of 1939. It is a comprehensive summary of the development of positivism. Four chapters are devoted to each of the following topics: Language, Analysis, Exact theories, Causality and probability, Science and the humanities, Metaphysics and act, and Human behavior. Summarizing statements follow 195 paragraphs and thirty pages of bibliographic notes are included at the end of the book.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

3114. Weinschenk, Curt. *(U. Marburg a. d. Lahn, Germany.) Das Bewusstsein als Gegenstand der Erkenntnis*. (Consciousness as an object of cognition.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Berl., 1950, 2, 364-373.—We cognize only the objects of the surrounding world including ourselves as organisms in this world but do not cognize our consciousness *per se* as was thought formerly. We arrive at apprehending consciousness as an object only by realizing that in experiencing reality, our consciousness reveals not itself but its contents and that, therefore,

fore, consciousness not cognizable under normal circumstances must be cognized as part of our organism by logical deduction.—*F. C. Sumner.*

METHODS & APPARATUS

3115. Carmichael, Leonard. *(Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Another 'hidden-figure' picture*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 137-138.—The origin of "The Tomb and Shade of Washington" is mentioned and its classroom use illustrated along with a reprint of the picture. It is an example of "irreversible perceptual reorganization."—*S. C. Erickson.*

3116. D[allenbach,] K[arl] M. *(U. Texas, Austin.) A puzzle-picture with a new principle of concealment*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 431-433.—A picture puzzle is presented and discussed in which the subject of the picture is not "concealed within the picture" but is the "manifest subject" of the picture as a whole. The set of the observer is considered to operate in the concealment.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3117. Fisichelli, V. R. *(Hunter Coll., New York.) Cinematic Lissajous figures; their production and applicability in experiments on reversible perspective*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 402-405.—The difficulty in maintaining stimulus constancy of Lissajous figures throughout experimentation when presentation is by means of cathode-ray tubes was overcome by making motion pictures of the figures on an oscilloscope screen. Certain difficulties in the technique are recognized and suggestions are given for overcoming them. A diagram is given and practical advantages of the technique are discussed.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3118. Furneaux, W. D. *(U. London, England.) An apparatus for measuring bodily sway*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 271-273.—The apparatus is a small instrument box supported on Ss back, between his shoulders by means of an aluminum yoke. Sketches are given and details are available.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3119. Gerard, R. W. (Ed.) *Methods in medical research. Vol. 3*. New York: Year Book Publ., 1950. 312 p. \$7.00.—This third annual volume contains articles on research methods in medicine of which those of interest to psychology are abstracted in Nos. 3125, 3195, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3242, 3244 & 3275.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3120. Gottheil, Edward, & Bitterman, M. E. *(U. Texas, Austin.) The measurement of shape constancy*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 406-408.—Certain technical errors in previous shape constancy experiments are discussed in that retinal matches were possible but objective matches were impossible thus precluding exhibition of perfect constancy. A diagram and description of an apparatus designed to permit changes in objective shape of the variable stimulus are given and uses discussed.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3121. Holmes, Jack A., & Baker, William. *(U. California, Berkeley.) The California electronic*

chronoscope. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 263-270.—Pictures, diagrams, and description of the California Electronic Chronoscope for reaction time are presented. Its advantages combine accuracy, ruggedness, and inexpensiveness. It may be used alone (with a light and fast microswitch reaction key), or in conjunction with an eye-movement camera, still-frame projector, or tachistoscope.—S. C. Erickson.

3122. Kozak, Włodzimierz. (Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.) Method of graphic registration of salivary secretion. *Acta Biol. exper.*, 1950, 15, 185-192.—A description of a method of continuous recording of salivation in the dog. The method described eliminates some of the causes of error in the methods formerly used. "First of all, we obtain a continuous record, a full curve of secretion. Every ordinate of the curve denotes the amount of saliva secreted from the beginning until that moment. And the slope of the curve indicates at its every point the intensity of secretion at the moment given. The movements of the head of the animal have a very slight effect on the record. The margin of error in the saliva volume so recorded is approximately 0.01-0.02 ml. If the movements of the animal are exceptionally strong, this error is slightly increased."—S. Hutter.

3123. Kupperian, James E., Jr., & Golin, Edwin. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) An electronic tachistoscope. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 274-276.—A modification of Dodge's mirror tachistoscope is presented which substitutes an electronic timing-circuit for drop-slide, helium filled tubes for more accurate exposure time, and moves the transmitting-reflecting mirror to the center of the apparatus. A sketch and wiring diagram are included and advantages are cited.—S. C. Erickson.

3124. Marks, Melvin E., & Cole, Keith. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Training in monocular depth-perception: a note on experimental error. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 128-133.—The error of attributing improvement in performance to learning by "affirmation of the consequent" is illustrated in a monocular depth-perception experiment. An uncontrolled variable was detected in an experiment using the Howard-Dolman apparatus only after results indicated that apparent sensitivity to the cue of accommodation was unreasonable. A sketch and graphs are included.—S. C. Erickson.

3125. Miller, N. E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Outline on training and habituation of rats for laboratory work. In Gerard, R. W., *Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 216-218.—Suggestions are made as to taming, habituation to experimental conditions, and the use of hunger and thirst drives in experiments.—C. H. Ammons.

3126. Mizusawa, Kiyo. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Japan.) Time sense apparatus. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(4), 18-22.—The principles and construction of a time sense apparatus which is quite free from any noises, and can easily give any short stimulus-time and time-intervals from 10 sec. to 1/1000 sec. by mere rotations of its dial are described.—C. H. Sprow.

3127. Nidetz, Melvin. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A light absorbent surface. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 109-110.—A substance termed "flock" is described and a method of applying it to surfaces is given. The result is a much more highly (light) absorbent surface than any flat paint used at the National Bureau of Standards.—S. C. Erickson.

3128. Scheidemann, Norma V. An electrical device for mirror-tracing. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 276-278.—This device permits graphic recording of mirror-star-tracing with recordings being perpendicular lines scorable both in terms of time and errors. Ss are not able to see the record being made but indicators such as bell or buzzer may be wired into the circuit.—S. C. Erickson.

3129. Scheidemann, Norma V. A mirror-tracing pneumo-cardiograph. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 278-279.—The directional disorientation in "mirror-space" and mental disorientation suggest further clinical application. Emotional responses may be recorded by wiring a standard polygraph into an electrical mirror-tracing device.—S. C. Erickson.

3130. Scheidemann, Norma V. Mirrored clock-tests. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 279-280.—Tests are described which permit the study of mirror-imagery. Sketches and instructions are given.—S. C. Erickson.

3131. Schmidt, Warren H. (Springfield Coll., Springfield, Mass.), & Bunch, M. E. Group methods of studying paired associates and maze-learning. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 106-108.—Screen projection of paired associates is followed after each series by a multiple-choice recognition test of retention. IBM answer sheets are used. For group maze studies, "the maze pattern is reproduced on a transparent sheet of paper. S inspects the pattern for 1 min. and then attempts to reproduce it on a specially designed IBM sheet. This is repeated thus alternating learning periods and test periods. A diagram and typically obtained learning curves are presented.—S. C. Erickson.

3132. Thune, Leland E. (Vanderbilt U., Nashville, Tenn.) An inexpensive source of kymographic paper. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 110-111.—The advantages of "drug bond" wrapping paper are given together with helpful hints for its laboratory usage. It is about 20 times cheaper than commercially available material.—S. C. Erickson.

NEW TESTS

3133. Colenaty, Charles A. A design perception test. *J. correct. Educ.*, 1951, 3, 78-84.—The Design Perception Test consists of twelve cards, on each of which a design, arranged in order of complexity, is presented to the subject, with instructions to write down what it looks like. Advantages are: it is self-administering; easily and quickly scored; length of time for interpretation takes from fifteen to twenty minutes; this test appears to reveal certain aspects of personality that other tests do not. The test is based on "Gestalt psychology theory plus a few ideas from Rorschach scoring."—R. J. Corsini.

3134. Husén, T., & Henricson, Sven-Eric. Some principles of construction of group intelligence tests for adults: a report on construction and standardization of the Swedish Induction Tests. (The I-Test). Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell, 1951. 100 p.—This test is used for 3 main purposes: (1) to classify potential Army recruits according to their "general trainability," (2) to screen out those who don't have the necessary ability to profit from ordinary military training, (3) to indicate whether a recruit has the ability for NCO training. The preliminary investigations, construction and standardization, and character of the final scale are discussed. The subtests of the 1948 final scale are as follows: Synonyms, Concept Discrimination, Number Series, and Matrices. As a result of recent experience (1949-50), a Directions subtest has been substituted for the Number Series because of the relatively high "instruction threshold" of the latter test. 2 appendices include technical data on the standardization of the I-test 1948, and factorial analyses of the test variables.—*H. Feifel.*

STATISTICS

3135. Cannabrava, Euryalo. Contribuição da lógica matemática à mensuração dos fatores psíquicos. (Contribution of mathematical logic to measurement of psychic factors.) *Arg. brasil. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(3), 7-21.—An attempt is made at working out a logical theory of measurement of psychological factors. Psychological processes are non-additive and non-extensive by their very nature. The type of mathematical logic which should reconstruct the mental factors and formalize the psychological theories is different from the kind of mathematical logic which translates physical terms into the language of symbolic devices and mathematical variables. It is a question of intensity and not of extensivity.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3136. Casey, Robert S. (W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Ia.), & Perry, James W. Punched cards; their applications to science and industry. New York: Reinhold, 1951. viii, 506 p. \$10.00.—Directed primarily to the individual scientist or engineer, this handbook on the use of punched cards discusses handsorted types in greater detail than machine sorted. The interest is primarily with the use of punched cards for use in organizing information files, including bibliographic ones. The 4 chapters of Part I describe various types of punched cards and methods of manipulating them. 14 chapters in Part II describe the use of punched cards in actual situations for a variety of purposes. In Part III, 10 chapters discuss principles of coding and coding schemes for various kinds of information, organization, and literature searching. The 1 chapter of Part IV considers future possibilities of applying mechanization methods to scientific and technical literature. 276-item annotated bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3137. Cronbach, Lee J. (U. Illinois, Urbana, Ill.) Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests.

Psychometrika, 1951, 16, 297-334.—Formulae for split-half coefficients of equivalence are compared. Those of Rulon and Guttman rather than the Spearman-Brown formula are endorsed for practical use. Several significant aspects of a general formula of which the Kuder-Richardson formula is a special form are pointed out. 39 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3138. Culler, Elmer, & Girden, Edward. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) The learning curve in relation to other psychometric functions. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 327-349.—Uses and misuses of learning curves are discussed. Two essential specifications are empirical adequacy and theoretical enlightenment (relevance) and a desirable specification is practical utility. Several sample data from learning experiments and psychophysical researches are analyzed in terms of the limiting and essential curve forms, "that is, the scientifically significant form." Two specific curve types are discussed: the Phi-gamma or cumulative normal type and the monomolecular autocatalytic functions; and their relative merits considered.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3139. Fujita, Yasushi. (Kurume Lower Secondary School, Tokyo, Japan.) Small sampling theory in psychological research works: III Analysis of variance. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 33-37.—Method of analysis of variance is presented with examples. In Japanese.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3140. Guilford, J. P., & Perry, Norman C. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Estimation of other coefficients of correlation from the phi coefficient. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 335-346.—Formulae are developed, illustrative problems are worked out, and their possibilities and limitations as to application are presented. 6 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3141. Gulliksen, Harold. (Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N. J.) Effect of group heterogeneity of item parameters. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 285-296.—Formulas presented show how certain item parameters vary with alterations in group mean and variance. Item parameters which should remain invariant under such changes are also indicated. Assumptions under which these parameters are developed include the following: (1) that the total distribution of the item ability variable is normal, and (2) that the distribution of the item ability variable for each array of the explicit selection variable is normal. 7 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3142. Indō, Tarō. (Keio Gijuku U., Tokyo, Japan.) Factor analysis of Holzinger and Harman. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 38-46.—A presentation of this method of factor analysis in Japanese.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3143. McCarthy, Philip J. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A special review of *The American soldier*, Vol. IV. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 247-269.—Material reviewed represents the first account of Guttman's Scale Analysis approach and Lazarsfeld's latent structure approach to attitude measurement. The presentation here features an exposition of

Guttman's and Lazarsfeld's models with emphasis on points where clarification and additional research may be necessary. 4 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3144. Newman, Edwin B. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Computational methods useful in analyzing series of binary data. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 252-262.—Certain mechanical and computational aids were presented which materially reduce time and effort involved in application of "the mathematical theory of time-dependent random processes" to courses of action in behavior and sequences of symbols in language and communication. Included is tabular material for help in computing the "uncertainty function (U)" as well as descriptions and wiring diagrams of a "sequence tabulator" and an "autocorrelator."—*S. C. Erickson*.

3145. Odell, C. W. (*U. Illinois, Urbana*) A note on the equivalence of the coefficient of contingency to the product-moment coefficient of correlation. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1951, 42, 308-310.—Coefficients of contingency and product-moment coefficients were computed for 48 sets of data. In view of the differences found in this study, contingency and product-moment coefficients cannot be considered even approximately equivalent. It has been claimed that when the coefficient of contingency is corrected by formula, to allow for the limited number of classes, the result comes closer, in value, to Pearson's r . In the majority of cases here considered, the reverse was true.—*E. B. Mallory*.

3146. Perry, Norman C., & Michael, William B. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles*) A note regarding a revised estimate of the index of skewness in Festinger's test for means of samples from skew population. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 251-257.—The authors present formulae to correct what they claim is a limitation of Festinger's statistical test of the significance of a mean and difference between means, because he failed to obtain an estimate of the skewness parameter based on an unbiased estimate of the population variance when small populations are involved.—*R. W. Husband*.

3147. Summerfield, A. (*University Coll., London*), & Lubin, A. A square root method of selecting a minimum set of variables in multiple regression: I. The method. *Psychometrika*, 1951, 16, 271-284.—Dwyer's square root method has been extended so as to be applicable to the problem of selecting a minimum set of variables in multiple regressions. This method differs from the Wherry-Doolittle method in that (1) computations required are more compact, and (2) use of an F ratio criterion makes fewer variables necessary. The method is applicable to problems of test selection, item analysis, analysis of variance involving disproportionate frequencies, and other problems requiring the rejection of superfluous variables. 24 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

REFERENCE WORKS

3148. Bayne, Helen (*New York U., Bellevue Medical Center, New York*), & Bry, Ilse. Bibliographic approach to the establishment of a psychiatric

library. *Bull. med. Libr. Ass.*, 1951, 39, 274-283.—From the point of view of the selection of books, the authors evaluate existing bibliographic tools in psychiatry and associated fields. They also call attention to the bibliographic lacks in this field. 49 references.—*C. M. Louitt*.

3149. Boring, Edwin G. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The book review. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 281-283.—The author discusses the nature of a satisfactory book review.

3150. Bry, Ilse. (*New York Psychoanalytic Institute, New York*) The Psychoanalytic Collections Conference of New York City: an experiment in the coordination of resources. *Bull. med. Libr. Ass.*, 1951, 39, 138-145.—In an effort to establish a definitive collection in psychoanalysis and related disciplines, several libraries in New York held a conference to evaluate their several collections and to plan for future acquisitions so that there would be available in New York as complete as possible a library collection in this area. The plans and work of this conference are described.—*C. M. Louitt*.

3151. Piéron, Henri. (*U. Paris, France*) *Vocabulaire de la psychologie*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. ix, 357 p. 1,300 fr.—This dictionary was compiled with 15 contributors under the auspices of L'Association des Travailleurs Scientifiques. English and German equivalents are given for many words. Appendixes include a list of names cited, abbreviations and symbols, including mathematics, statistics, and c.g.s. measures.—*C. M. Louitt*.

ORGANIZATIONS

3152. College Entrance Examination Board. (Frank H. Bowles, Dir.) (425 West 117th St., New York 27) 50th annual report of the director. New York: Author, 1951. 83 p. \$5.00.—Work of the Board for 1950 is described. Data on groups tested, norms for 1950 compared with 1949, and detailed tables of mean scores and standard deviations of all tests given are presented.—*C. M. Louitt*.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

3153. —. Karen Horney, M. D. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5.—Portrait facing p. 495.

3154. Benon, R. *La folie de J.-J. Rousseau*. (The mental illness of J.-J. Rousseau.) *Progr. méd.*, Paris, 1950, 78, 465-470.—The mental illness of Jean Jacques Rousseau is explained as delusion of persecution stemming from his constitutional hypermotivity, hypersensitivity, hyperthymia. Contrary to Serieux who diagnosed Rousseau's mental disorder as delusion of persecution intellectual in nature, the present author diagnoses it as delusion of persecution emotional in origin.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3155. Bishop, W. J. *Johannes Evangelista Purkinje, 1787-1869*. *Brit. med. Bull.*, 1950, 7, 99-100.—The life and work, mainly in physiology and physiological psychology, of the Czech scientist, Johannes Evangelista Purkinje, 1787-1869, are

briefly recounted. A portrait is furnished.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3156. Flugel, J. C. *A hundred years of psychology 1833-1933: with additional part on developments 1933-1947.* London: Duckworth, 1951. 424 p. (New York: Macmillan \$3.25.)—This second edition consists of an unchanged reprinting of the original volume with a final chapter summarizing the trends of development in psychology between 1933 and 1947 (see 8: 766). Additions have been made to both the bibliography and the chronological table. The final chapter discusses the effects of World War II on psychology and emphasizes the trends in psychometrics and social psychology.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3157. Goldston, Iago. (*New York Acad. Med.*) *The psychiatry of Paracelsus.* *Bull. Hist. Med.*, 1950, 24, 205-218.—Paracelsus speculated on the nature of the human psyche, and in his book "Krankheiten so der Vernunft beraubten" described different forms of psychopathy, including psychoneuroses, distinguishing clearly between feeble-minded and psychopathic. He described mania, distinguishing two kinds. He studied experience and evolved a classification of the disorders and a rationale of psychopathy.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

3158. Guthrie, Edwin R. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) *Stevenson Smith: 1883-1950.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 285-287.—Obituary.

3159. Hartson, L. D. (*Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, O.*) *Raymond Herbert Stetson: 1872-1950.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 287-288.—Obituary.

3160. Jacobson, J. Z. *Scott of Northwestern.* Chicago: Louis Mariano, 1951. 198 p. \$3.00.—This biography of Walter Dill Scott pays particular attention to his pioneer work in business psychology and to his accomplishments as president of Northwestern University. Portrait.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3161. London, Ivan D. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *Psychology in the USSR.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 422-428.—The pedagogical orientation of much of Russian psychology is noted but higher level research nevertheless is being pursued. Bykov's school of conditioning is, despite its "party-line" nature, to be distinguished from the "illiterate charlatany" of Lysenko. The "official" orientation of Soviet psychology is distinctly Pavlovian and of the schools which follow that orientation, Bykov's "stands closest to the methodology and theory of the founder."—*S. C. Erickson.*

3162. Nathanson, Jerome. *John Dewey; the reconstruction of the democratic life.* New York: Scribner's, 1951. ix, 127 p. \$2.00.—This book traces the genesis and development of Dewey's philosophical thought which is characterized essentially as a philosophy of democracy and of experience. Two basic ideas or attitudes are conceived as central to his thinking: that of evolution and organic growth, and of history and biology. The earlier influence of Hegel, and the more lasting impact of James upon Dewey's thought are traced. In the exposition of his philosophy the key concepts of

nature, experience, and knowledge are surveyed; his social conception of human nature is outlined, and the practical implications of this view as regards society and education are explored.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

3163. Ogden, R. M. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*) *Oswald Külpe and the Würzburg school.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 4-19.—A relatively extensive biographical sketch of Külpe's life, work, interests, and influences is given by one of his former students. Külpe's strong belief in, and defense of, metaphysical realism as a necessary adjunct and basis for science in general and psychology in particular is stressed. The beginnings of the Würzburg school with the paper of Meyer and Orth and a monograph by Marbe in 1901 are described and following works by school members such as Watt, Ach and Buhler are discussed.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3164. Pattie, Frank A. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) *The motor areas of the brain were not discovered by chance.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 139.—The date of Fritsch and Hitzig's paper (before the start of the Franco-Prussian War) and other considerations refute the belief that their experiments resulted from a chance battlefield observation.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3165. Rasmussen, E. Tranekjaer. *Rubin som forsker og laerer.* (Rubin as researcher and teacher.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 115-124.—Obituary.

3166. Riese, Walther. *Philippe Pinel (1745-1826); his views on human nature and disease. His medical thought.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 313-323.—Pinel's theories on human behavior and medicine are shown to derive from his contact with Condillac's analytic method.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3167. Schjelderup, Harald, & Katz, David. *Edgar Rubin, 1886-1951.* *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 113-114.—Obituaries and portrait.

3168. Semeonoff, Boris. (*U. Edinburg, Scotland.*) *James Drever: 1873-1950.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 283-285.—Obituary.

3169. von Fieandt, Kai. *Edgar Rubin och gestalt-psykologin; några personliga minnen.* (Edgar Rubin as gestalt psychologist.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 114-115.—Obituary.

3170. Whitehorn, J. C. *Adolf Meyer, 1866-1950.* *Bull. Johns Hopkins Hosp., Suppl.*, 1951 (July), 89, 53-80.—Biographical note. Meyer's contribution to various fields are separately discussed: neuroanatomy by J. E. Rose, p. 56-59; clinical psychiatry by W. S. Muncie, p. 60-63; psychiatric education by F. G. Ebaugh, p. 64-72; and social sciences by A. H. Leighton, p. 73-80.—*C. M. Louttit.*

(See also abstract 3438)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3171. Reik, Theodor. *Shakespeare visits a psychoanalyst.* *Complex*, 1951, No. 6, 34-39.—To illustrate his belief that a study of world literature is more useful in the training of the young psycho-

analyst than a study of the literature on psychoanalysis, Reik cites an example from his own practice where the recall of a passage from *Hamlet* helped him to interpret a patient's dream.—H. H. Strupp.

3172. Scates, Douglas E., Murdock, Bernard C., & Yeomans, Alice V. *The production of doctorates in the sciences: 1936-1948.* Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1951. 228 p.—Data from approximately 20,000 persons who received a doctorate degree in science in the 12-year period are analyzed. The first chapter describes methods; in the second chapter the trend in the production of doctorates since late in the 19th century is studied. The remaining three chapters are based on the original data and describe a number of characteristics of the total group, a detailed study of physicists, and finally a study of geographic mobility of scientists associated with the Pacific states. Of all the sciences field, psychology stands third with 6.8 per cent of the degrees.—C. M. Louttit.

3173. Visher, Stephen Sargent. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) *Indiana scientists: a biographical directory and an analysis.* Indianapolis, Ind.: Indiana Academy of Science, 1951. viii, 286 p.—This directory contains entries of approximately 4,500 scientists who were born in, educated in, and/or worked in Indiana. Data concerning birth-places, educational history, and the employment of the persons included are analyzed with significance to questions of the source and development of scientific manpower. Brief sections are devoted to different sciences—psychology p. 212-214—and to several educational and industrial institutions.—C. M. Louttit.

(See also abstracts 3436, 3471, 3607)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3174. Buser, —. *Eléments de psycho-physiologie.* (Elements of psycho-physiology.) *Bull. Groupe Etudes Psychol., Univ. Paris*, 1950, 3(3, 4, 5-6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14-15), 33-35; 53-57; 31-37; 37-40; 32-36; 29-34; 34-40; 61-67.—These articles are the lectures on physiological psychology given by the author during the year 1949-50, as noted by a student and reviewed by the lecturer before publication. The first three lectures consist in a summary of general biology: histology, cellular physiology, and embryology. In the twelve remaining lectures, the author outlines the activity of the central nervous system, treating mainly of its general physiology, reflexes, and sensory and motor functions.—D. Béanger.

3175. Conklin, Jack Ervin. Three factors affecting the general level of electrical skin-resistance. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 78-86.—"Day-to-day adaptation, . . . influences of sedentary activity on level of skin-conductance," and "the influence of variations in temperature" were the three factors studied with recordings taken on palm, wrist, and forehead. Conclusions derived from the data are

that (1) skin-conductance changes significantly for the palms, wrist, and forehead with changes in effective temperature—conductance increasing with higher temperatures. (2) Palmar conductance cannot be specifically considered an index of energy-mobilization (Duffy's assumption) since percentage changes are not significantly different for different areas. (3) Adaptation from day-to-day occurs significantly depending on body areas. (4) There is no significant difference between the level of conductance during a period of reading activity followed by a period of rest.—S. C. Erickson.

3176. Fink, John B. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Generalization of a muscle action potential response to tonal duration. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 305-306.—Abstract.

3177. Harrington, Charles. Twenty-five years of research on the biochemistry of the thyroid gland. *Endocrinology*, 1951, 49, 401-416.—In the Richardson Lecture delivered at Mass. General Hospital in Boston the author traces the development of knowledge on the thyroid from the discovery of thyroxine by Kendall in 1915 to the present with stress placed upon the contributions made through the cooperative research efforts by scientists from several disciplines. 35 references.—L. A. Pennington.

3178. Jacobson, Edmund. Muscular tension and the estimation of effort. Ryan, T. A., Cottrell, C. L., & Bitterman, M. E. A reply to Dr. Jacobson. Jacobson, E. A rejoinder. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 112-124.—These 3 papers are discussions of an earlier paper of Ryan, Cottrell, and Bitterman (see 25: 2246). Jacobsen criticizes the original research because he believes 3 assumptive requirements were not met. The original authors conceded certain of Jacobsen's arguments but defended their over-all procedure. Their answer is not entirely satisfactory to Jacobsen.—S. C. Erickson.

3179. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. (*Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.*) *An introduction to physical anthropology.* (Rev. 2nd. ed.) Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1951. xxiv, 555 p. \$8.75.—This revised edition is considerably longer than the first edition and is much more profusely illustrated (see 20: 1058). Following a definition of physical anthropology, the author describes the primates as a zoological group and discusses their evolution. Chapters are devoted to the origin and evolution of man, the criteria and mechanism of ethnic differentiation, and to a description of ethnic groups. The last two chapters discuss the relations of physical anthropology to problems of culture and behavior. A manual of anthropometry is given in an appendix. Extensive chapter bibliographies.—C. M. Louttit.

3180. Prosser, C. Ladd. (Ed.) (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) Bishop, David W., Brown, Frank A., Jr., Jahn, Theodore L., & Wulff, Verner J. *Comparative animal physiology.* Philadelphia: Saunders, 1950. ix, 888 p. \$12.50.—This book serves as a textbook in comparative physiology and as a source book of sufficient detail and bibliography for refer-

ence purposes. 23 chapters review the literature and present a selected bibliography on as many special topics, considered from the point of view of the comparison of animal phyla. Of particular interest in psychology are the chapters on Temperature: metabolic aspects and perception, Photoreception, Chemoreception, Mechano- and equilibrium-reception, Muscle and electric organs, Endocrine mechanisms, and Nervous systems.—C. M. Louitt.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3181. Barnes, T. Cunliffe. (*Hahnemann Med. Coll., Philadelphia, Pa.*) *Synopsis of electroencephalography. Part II. Conf. Neurol.*, 1951, 11, 368-384.—This is a continuation of the index to electroencephalography of which previous sections have appeared earlier in this journal (see 26: 69, 70). The present issue contains letters P-R. To be continued.—M. L. Simmel.

3182. Chow, Kao Liang. Numerical estimates of the auditory central nervous system of the rhesus monkey. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1951, 95, 159-175.—Using two monkeys the author estimates the total number of neurones in the successive nuclei of the auditory system from the cochlear nucleus to the cortical acoustic area. Estimated ratios of numbers of neurones at each level of the entire auditory system to neurones in the ganglion spirale within one half of the brain are believed to be approximately 1 (ganglion spirale) to 2.9 (cochlear nucleus of brain stem), to 13 (inferior colliculus), to 14 (medial geniculate body), to 113 (receptive layers of auditory cortex) or to 340 for all layers of auditory cortex. Noteworthy is the estimated ratio of only 1 to 8 between the medial geniculate body (only one connected directly with cortex) and the receptive layers of the acoustic cortex. Because of this low ratio, the author believes that all cells of the auditory cortex are continuously controlled by sensory stimulation, thereby leaving no inactive reservoir for storing memory traces.—C. P. Stone.

3183. Kuntz, Albert. (*St. Louis U., St. Louis, Mo.*) *Visceral innervation and its relation to personality*. Springfield, Ill.: Chas. C. Thomas, 1951. viii, 152 p. \$4.50.—Published as a monograph in the American Lecture Series in Anatomy the volume is comprised of 6 chapters the first 5 of which are devoted to the anatomy and physiology of the neural mechanisms operative in visceral functions. Chapter 6 draws together the preceding material and discusses "Visceral neural factors in personality" with special reference given to visceral and somatic relationships as shown in human emotion. 31 figures. 88 references.—L. A. Pennington.

3184. Snider, Ray, & Eldred, Earl. *Electro-anatomical studies on cerebro-cerebellar connections in the cat*. *J. comp. Neurol.*, 1951, 95, 1-16.—Employing 30 cats, the authors stimulated gyri of the cerebral cortex known, or believed, to mediate specific functions and at the same time recorded localized electrical activity of the cerebellar cortex aroused by the electrical stimuli. Many detailed

correlations were made which establish the existence of more extensive cerebro-cerebellar connections than have been thought possible hitherto. The data furnish additional information on the functions of these connections.—C. P. Stone.

(See also abstracts 3164, 3252)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3185. Bruner, Jerome S. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *One kind of perception: a reply to Professor Luchins*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 306-312.—A reply to questions raised joining issue with the proponents of the "New Look" approach to perceptual research (see 25: 7841).—C. F. Scofield.

3186. Ittelson, William H. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) *The constancies in perceptual theory*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 285-294.—Perception is the apprehension of the relatedness of things with reference to a particular space and time framework. The relatedness of things is revealed through action. As a result of the effectiveness of actions the individual builds a pattern of unconscious assumptions. This assumptive world at any particular time determines the individual's perceptions. Constancy behavior is defined as the attempt to maintain a world which deviates as little as possible from the world one has experienced in the past, which is the only world one knows, and which offers one the best chance of acting effectively.—C. F. Scofield.

3187. Maria de Rezende, Nair. *Uma experiência sobre a percepção do tempo*. (An experiment on the perception of time.) *Arch. bras. Psicológica*, 1950, 2(4), 40-55.—Appreciation of time intervals between 2 and 12 seconds is studied in 35 educated adults of both sexes. Conclusions are to the effect that: (1) there are individual differences in the appreciation of "empty" intervals within the limits 2 to 12 seconds; (2) there is a tendency to overestimate the larger intervals and to underestimate the smaller ones; (3) by the split half method the coefficient of reliability was .80; (4) the validity of 10 experiments has not yet been established; (5) there seems to exist a correlation between temperature and time-perception; (6) there seems to exist a correlation between certain physico-chemical processes and time-perception.—F. C. Sumner.

3188. Murphy, Gardner, & Hochberg, Julian. (*City College, New York*) *Perceptual development: some tentative hypotheses*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 332-349.—Based upon a conception of perception as a form of continuous adjustment to environmental requirements which involves, not merely the cognitive functions, but the whole organism, 18 hypotheses are presented which suggest the interaction of exteroceptive, interoceptive, and proprioceptive components in the determination of perception, and the influence of growth and learning upon such interaction. The study of perception must include both affective and conative phenomena and their inter-

relations with the cognitive. The whole, living individual participates in every perceptual act, and in coping with his environment progressively alters his modes of perception and develops more and more complex ones which serve him better.—C. F. Scofield.

3189. Ross, Sherman, & Katchmar, Leon. (*U. Maryland, College Park.*) The construction of a magnitude function for short time-intervals. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 397-401.—The technique of fractionation was used and assumed as being valid for undertaking the construction of a psychological (ratio) scale of time for intervals up to 60.12 sec. Empty intervals bounded by two clicks were presented twice. On the second presentation S pressed a button estimating that half of the interval had elapsed. The psychological time unit arrived at was termed "chron" and is defined as "that experienced time when S is presented with a clocked interval of 10 sec."—S. C. Erickson.

3190. Schiller, Paul H., & Hartmann, George W. Manipulative completion of bisected geometrical figures. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 238-246.—Frequency of completion of bisected geometrical figures among a group of (50) normal adult Ss was studied in relation to several possible variables. Total form had some but not striking influence on closure with all forms being closed well above chance frequencies. Irregular or "toothed" bisecting cut figures presented the strongest appeal to restoration (94.8%) while the weakest appeal was presented by straight and equal cuts (74.4%). Portions of unequal size (1 to 3 or 4) induced closure more than those of approximately equal size.—S. C. Erickson.

3191. Weinstein, Sidney. Time-error in somesthesia in the normal state and after lesions of the nervous system. *Psychol. Newsltr.*, 1951, No. 31. 15p.—The author reviews the history and various theories of time-error. He has assembled 13 hypotheses which he proposes to test experimentally. He has outlined the procedure, experimental design, and statistical treatment he intends using "to test the time-error in somesthesia for extensive, intensive, and protensive judgments . . . the effects of brain and nerve lesions upon the time-error, [and] the conditions of contralateral and ipsilateral comparisons." 39 references.—H. Feifel.

(See also abstract 3605)

VISION

3192. Ames, Adelbert Jr. (*Inst. for Associated Research, Hanover, N. H.*) Visual perception and the rotating trapezoidal window. *Psychol. Monogr.* 1951, 65(7), iii, 32.—A description and explanation of the visual perceptions obtained in an experimental contrast of a rectangular and trapezoidal window.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3193. Babits, Victor A. (*Rensselaer Polytechnic Inst., Troy, N. Y.*) A graphical method for synthesis and resolution of luminous colored mixtures. *Optik*, 1950, 7, 172-180.—Presents a graphical

method of locating the locus in the chromaticity diagram of a mixture of colors and the luminosity of the mixture. It is possible to resolve any given color mixture graphically into several component colors by reversing the procedure.—M. Alpern.

3194. Bartley, S. Howard. (*Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.*) Intermittent photic stimulation at marginal intensity levels. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 217-223.—This experiment was to see under what conditions intermittent stimulation is more effective in producing brightness sensation than is constant stimulation. 2-inch squares and 11 X 7 inch rectangles, 1½ inches apart, were viewed from a distance of four feet. The pulses were provided by an episotister interrupting light from a lamp house at the conjugate focus of a simple biconvex lens, there being from 3.6 to 20 pulses per second. The critical rate was 7, 7, 10, and 13 per second for the four observers. There was more brightness enhancement with smaller targets.—R. W. Husband.

3195. Brožek, J. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Quantitative analysis of voluntary eye movements. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 199-207.—A method of recording eye movements with a standard model of the Ophthalmograph and the quantitative analysis of the records are described. Consistency of criteria of performance in 6 trials repeated on 6 Ss ranges from .59-.99, fixation time and rate of movement having very high consistency. The sensitivity of eye movement characteristics to imposed stresses is discussed. 37 references.—C. H. Ammons.

3196. Bruner, Jerome S., Postman, Leo, & Rodrigues, John. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Expectation and the perception of color. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 216-227.—A three part theory of perception was used as a framework to test the proposition that "the smaller the quantity of appropriate information, the greater the probability of an established initial hypothesis being confirmed, even if environmental events fail to agree with such hypotheses." The test procedure involved color matching between a stimulus-patch and a variable color-mixer with four experimental conditions. Four ovaloid patches designated as tomato, tangerine, lemon, and neutral and four elongated ellipsoid patches designated as boiled lobster claw, carrot, banana, and neutral were used as stimulus objects. Conditions varied as to information given the subjects about color and as to optimality of matching conditions. Results generally confirm the test proposition. Given less than optimal stimulus conditions, certain factors of past experience may play a determinative part in perceptual organization.—S. C. Erickson.

3197. Dukes, William F. (*Emory U., Ga.*) Ecological representativeness in studying perceptual size-constancy in childhood. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 87-93.—Following Brunswik's "representative experimental design," one subject, a 6 year old child, "was followed in his natural habitat, his home in a small village and its rustic environs, dur-

ing a period of three weeks in the late summer." Certain objects "originals" were estimated as to size with regard to five "comparison" objects in the immediate surrounds. Distance ranged from hand-to-eye up to 1100 ft. "In general, a high degree of perceptual size-constancy is found to exist in our S." Results agree favorably with results obtained by traditional methods and favor the conclusion of early childhood development of perceptual constancy.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3198. Edwards, Ward, & Boring, Edwin G. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) What is Emmert's Law? *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 416-422.—"The question as to what Emmert himself thought was the law which others have named after him" receives critical scrutiny and clarification. Two possibilities result "neither of which is more than a generalization which is not always verified experimentally." The ambiguity of statement and lack of general validity of the two possible forms speaks against the importance of making either of the forms "official." It is made clear that Emmert spoke implicitly if not explicitly about "apparent sizes" rather than "physical sizes" even though the effectiveness of size constancy is presupposed.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3199. Hochberg, J. E. (*Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.*), & Bitterman, M. E. Figural after-effects as a function of the retinal size of the inspection-figure. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 99-102.—The conclusion by Prentice that "the figural after-effects of prolonged inspection are a function, not of the retinal region stimulated, but of the apparent size of the inspection-figure" is questioned in view of more recent experiments. A variable disc was adjusted to match a standard size under various conditions which allowed different amounts of retinal areas to be "satiated" by prematching fixation of illuminated discs of different sizes. Constant errors "which appeared following prolonged fixation of the inspection figures may be regarded as genuine figural after-effects" and "the negative error actually obtained . . . clearly demonstrates that the after-effect is determined, not by apparent size, but by the angular size of the inspection figure."—*S. C. Erickson*.

3200. Ittelson, W. H. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) Size as a cue to distance: static localization. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 54-67.—Three aspects of size as a cue to distance may be distinguished: "(1) Relative size as a cue to relative distance; (2) absolute size as a cue to absolute distance; (3) change of size as a cue to change in distance." The first two aspects were studied using Ames' apparatus. The experimental and comparison fields were the two sections of an "L" shaped room with a mirror arrangement allowing superimposition of the experimental on the comparison field. Apparent distance with monocular viewing "is primarily determined by the size-cue." Individual variations in perception of assumed-size goes with individual variation in judgments of apparent distance. Other relationships between size of physiological stimulus,

apparent distance, and assumed size are stated.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3201. Ittelson, William H. (*Princeton U., N. J.*) Size as a cue to distance; radial motion. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 188-202.—The hypothesis that size-change is a cue to radial motion (movement directly toward or away from the observer) was tested by having Ss make comparisons between a checkerboard object on a movable cart and stimulus objects which were (1) moved back and forth in front of the subject and (2) fixed as to distance but varied continuously as to size. Continuous size changes of the fixed stimulus resulted in perceived radial motion; when actual movement and "size" movement were coordinated with regard to visual angle changes, the "size" movement was perceived as being from 1/3 to 1/2 of the actual movement; when visual angle changes for actual and "size" movement were opposite, the apparent movement 3/4 to 1/1 that of actual movement. The distance of perceived radial motion depends in part on the assumed objective referent (meaning) by way of apparent radial localization.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3202. Jayle, G. E., & Ourgaud, A. G. *La vision nocturne et ses troubles.* (Night vision and its disorders.) Paris: Masson, 1950. 864 p.—This textbook discusses the physiology, psychology and pathology concerned with night vision and dark adaptation. A chapter is devoted to a description of various types of adaptometers.—(Courtesy of *Ophthal. Lit.*)

3203. Kakizaki, Sukeichi. (*Osaka City U., Osaka, Japan.*) The effects of preceding conditions upon binocular rivalry. II. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(4), 11-17.—Continues the report on effect of prior stimulation on binocular rivalry. Length of the preceding stimulation had no direct relation with duration of after effect. The after effect was found to persist for at least 5 or 6 minutes. Binocular color rivalry showed the same effect as figure rivalry. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit*.

3204. Lit, Alfred, & Hyman, Aaron. (*Sch. Optometry, Columbia U., New York.*) The magnitude of the Pulfrich stereophenomenon as a function of distance of observation. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 564-580.—Theoretical and geometric analysis of the Pulfrich phenomenon are presented and formulae are derived for calculating the latency difference between the eyes from experimental data. Apparatus which is fully described provided for constancy of angular velocity, of angular extent of stroke, and of angular size of target. Data are presented for one observer with 6 different distances and 7 intensity differences at each. As the intensity difference increased, the depth effect was enhanced. Latency difference calculated from these data also increases with intensity difference, but remains approximately constant for all distances at each intensity level.—*M. R. Stoll*.

3205. Lowry, E. M. The luminance discrimination of the human eye. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. & Television Engrs.*, 1951, 57, 187-196.—Data are pre-

sented to show not only the effect of the luminance to which the eye is adapted on its ability to discriminate differences in luminance, but also the effect of the visual angle upon this important ocular function. That luminance discrimination depends upon whether the observer's attention is fixed upon a highlight or shadow region is shown by data on threshold luminance when scenes are being viewed in which the luminance varies over a wide range.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3206. MacAdam, David L. Influence of color of surround on hue and saturation. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. & Television Engrs.*, 1951, 57, 197-205.—Loci of constant hue are shown for daylight, tungsten light, and green and blue surrounds. Loci of constant saturation are shown for daylight and tungsten-light surrounds. The effects of field size and simultaneous contrast are also shown.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3207. Misumi, Jihiji. (U. Kyushu, Hukuoka, Japan.) Experimental studies of the development of visual size constancy in early infancy. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 16-26.—457 infants from 12 weeks to 1 year of age were used in this investigation of visual size constancy in early infancy. Preference for larger objects appeared at 5 to 6 months of age. Visual size constancy, although slight, became clear at about the 6th month. 14 references. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit*.

3208. Miyakawa, Tomoaki. (Fukui Coll. Tech., Fukui, Japan.) On the change of brightness and color when we bend forward and look backward between the spread legs. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 1-5.—In this continuation of the study of perception in the Matonozaki position, attention is directed to changes in brightness and color. Using a color mixer with standard colored papers, results indicate an increase in brightness and in the saturation of lighter colors under the viewing conditions. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louttit*.

3209. Ono, Shigeru. (U. Osaka, Japan.) On the positive time-error in the successive comparison of brightness. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 6-15.—In successive comparison of brightness when the time interval between two stimuli is short, or when the ground is lighter than the stimulus, a positive time error arises. In both cases there is an inhibitory effect resulting in the second stimulus being phenomenally darker. The inhibitory effect increases with longer first stimulus, and decreases with increased time between stimulations. In Japanese, English summary.—*C. M. Louttit*.

3210. Postman, Leo, & Leytham, Geoffrey. (U. California, Berkeley.) Perceptual selectivity and ambivalence of stimuli. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 390-405.—Results of the experiment are summarized thus: "Perceptual sensitivity and recognition may be systematically influenced by the prevailing motives of the perceivers, but the effect does not necessarily consist in selective sensitivity to positively valued stimuli and selective exclusion of negatively valued stimuli. Rather, the facts seem to be that both

negative and positive consequences serve to emphasize perceptual events and strengthen the perceiver's hypotheses about the environment. The results present new evidence for the general effectiveness of selective sets in perception. Once a strong hypothesis has been aroused and confirmed, it becomes a powerful determinant of perceptual sensitivity." 23 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3211. Riopelle, Arthur J. (Emory U., Ga.) Dispersion of stimulus-areas and the scotopic threshold. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 380-390.—The noting of how this relation was affected by changes in the size and the number of stimulus-areas was studied using human subjects. Stimulus patches were masked holes of varied sizes and varied patterns of holes within sizes viewed from 34 in. by dark adapted Ss. Results show that the more the stimulus-areas were dispersed the higher the threshold and that the extent to which the threshold rose as a function of the degree of dispersion was dependent upon the size or number of the stimulus-areas. Interaction of visual system units is strongly suggested.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3212. Wertheimer, Michael. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Hebb and Senden on the role of learning in perception. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 133-137.—The dependence of Hebb's theory of perception upon Senden's monograph is pointed up and the latter criticized on three points: "(1) the unreliability of its sources; (2) the observational difficulties confronting the physician; and (3) the difficulties of interpreting the observations reported." "The equivocality of this material introduces a difficulty at one point—though at one point only—in his (Hebb's) theory of behavior. . . ."—*S. C. Erickson*.

3213. Young, Francis A. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Concerning Emmert's Law. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 124-128.—A further discussion of Boring's interpretation of Emmert's Law is given in response to Edward's attempt to settle the differences. Young holds and defends the view that Emmert merely applied Euclidian law to the projection of after-images and disagrees with Boring's interpretation that Emmert's Law is a law of apparent sizes.—*S. C. Erickson*.

(See also abstracts 3115, 3116, 3117, 3120, 3124, 3127, 3324, 3380, 3605, 3660)

AUDITION

3214. Arapova, A. A., Klaas, Iu. A., & Kniazeva, A. A. Analiz izmenenii sluhovoi chuvstvitel'nosti pri deistvii zvukovykh razdrazhenii razlichnoi intensivnosti. (Analysis of the modifications of auditory sensitivity during sound stimulation of various intensity.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 19-28. (CLML, 20: 39448.)

3215. Belkin, A. M. K voprosu o kharakteristike nervnykh protsessov, lezhashchikh v osnove binaural'nogo effekta. (Characteristics of neural processes constituting the principle of the binaural

effect.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 65-71. (CLML, 20: 39453.)

3216. Corso, John F. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The neural quantum in discrimination of pitch and loudness. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 350-368.—The neural quantum theory of pitch and loudness discrimination was subjected to experimental test. Human Ss pressed response keys to perceived changes in pitch or loudness of a reference tone. Two groups judged tones for pitch discrimination: (1) judged frequency increments of a 1000 cps tone at 20, 40, 60, 80 db. sensation-levels; (2) made pitch discriminations at a 60 db. sensation-level at 300, 1000, and 3000 cps. Two groups judged for loudness discrimination in a similar manner. Proportion of perceived judgments was plotted against size of stimulus increment. The results fail to fulfill predictions in terms of the neural quantum theory that (1) "the form of the psychometric function in pitch- and in loudness-discrimination will be linear, and (2) the size of the smallest increment always heard will be twice that of the largest increment never heard."—S. C. Erickson.

3217. Dreizen, I. G. Analiticheskaiā interpretatsiā krivoi (shkaly) normal'noi gromkosti. (Analytic interpretation of the curve (scale) of normal loudness.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 94-100. (CLML, 20: 39457.)

3218. Dreizen, I. G. Voprosy novoi teorii dvukh-mernogo vospriiatia zvuka. I. Bienie dvukh tonov (Problems of the new theory on the two-dimensional perception of sound; beat of two tones.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 82-89. (CLML, 20: 39455.)

3219. Dreizen, I. G. Voprosy novoi teorii dvukh-mernogo vospriiatia zvuka. II. Odnomernoe razdrazhenie organa sluchka. (Problems of the new theory of two-dimensional perception of sound; one-dimensional stimulus of the ear.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 90-93. (CLML, 20: 39456.)

3220. Egan, James, & Hake, H. W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) On the masking pattern of a simple auditory stimulus. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1950, 22, 622-630.—The masking audiogram of a pure tone is complicated by phenomena that arise from the interaction of the test tone with the masking stimulus. The smaller signal-to-noise ratio obtained with the narrow band of noise is probably due to "beats," since the test tone is heard as a "buzz" or "rattle." For purposes of deriving excitation or loudness patterns, a better estimate of the maximum amount of masking is obtained by using a wide band of noise whose pressure spectrum level is the same as that of the narrow band.—W. A. Rosenblith.

3221. Garbuzov, N. A. Zonnaia priroda tonal'nogo slikha. (Zone range of tonal hearing.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 139-152. (CLML, 20: 39462.)

3222. Gershuni, G. V. O kolichestvennom izuchenii predelov deistviia neoshchushchaemykh zvukovykh razdrazhenii. (Quantitative investigation of

the range of action of imperceptible sound stimulations.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 29-36. (CLML, 20: 39449.)

3223. Heise, George A. & Miller, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) An experimental study of auditory patterns. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 68-77.—The relation between the shape of auditory configurations and the nature of the perceptual grouping was studied by having S adjust "the frequency of the single variable tone in a simple auditory pattern until this tone is just isolated from the sequence of the remaining fixed tones." Results are in general agreement with the principles of visual perceptual organization. Thresholds for inclusion of a tone in a pattern are determined in part by the type of pattern of tones preceding and following the variable tone. The steepness, or magnitude of the ratios of frequencies of successive tones of the sequence, affects the threshold with differences between frequency of tone preceding and the variable tone generally increasing with increasing steepness of the sequence unless counteracted by the pattern function.—S. C. Erickson.

3224. Hirsh, I. J., Rosenblith, W. A., & Ward, W. D. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The masking of clicks by pure tones and bands of noise. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1950, 22, 631-637.—Pure tones and various bands of noise were used to mask impulsive acoustic stimuli (clicks) that were produced by electrical square pulses through a moving-coil type earphone. Results indicate that it is difficult to generalize about the masking of clicks by pure tones from observations on only a few observers because of sizeable individual differences. The masking of clicks by noise, however, is related unambiguously to the intensity and the spectral distribution of the noise.—W. A. Rosenblith.

3225. Klaas, Iu. A., & Chistovich, L. A. Ovliianii neoshchushchaemykh zvukovykh razdrazhenii v usloviiakh binaural'nogo vazaimodeistviia. (Effect of imperceptible sound stimulations in binaural correlation.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 37-50. (CLML, 20: 39450.)

3226. Korsunskii, S. G. Vliianie spektra vospriimimogo zvuka na ego vysotu. (Effect of the spectrum of a perceptible sound on the pitch.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 161-165. (CLML, 20: 39464.)

3227. Korsunskii, S. G. K voprosu ob akusticheskem issledovanii gromkosti pevcheskogo glosa. (Acoustic determination of the loudness of the singing voice.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 153-160. (CLML, 20: 39463.)

3228. Lazarus, R. S., Eriksen, C. W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & Fonda, C. P. Personality dynamics and auditory perceptual recognition. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 471-482.—The relationships between performance on a sentence completion test and auditory perceptual recognition of sexual, aggressive, and neutral sentences were studied. High positive *r*'s were obtained between performance on the test and accuracy for both sexual and hostility

areas. Intellectualizers perceived threatening material with significantly greater accuracy than repressors. 9 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3229. Miller, George A., & Heise, George A. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The trill threshold. *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1950, 22, 637-638.—"Two tones of different frequencies alternated successively five times per second. When the difference in frequency was small, the alternation sounded like a continuous up-and-down movement of the pitch. When the difference in frequency was large, the alternation sounded like two unrelated, interrupted tones. The transition point between these two perceptual organizations is called the trill threshold. The trill threshold was measured as a function of frequency for 14 subjects." The median frequency difference (ΔF) at the trill threshold increases as a function of frequency. The ratio $\frac{\Delta F}{F}$ stays, however, nearly constant at about 0.15 up to frequencies of about 2000 cps; then it decreases.—*W. A. Rosenblith.*

3230. Oakes, William F. (*U. Wichita, Wichita, Kans.*) An alternative interpretation of "absolute pitch." *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 54, 396-406.—The attempt is made to explain the "absolute pitch" phenomenon by principles consistent with those found in other behavioral events. Pitch naming reactions involve the organism and a tonal stimulus and have a historical dimension, being built up during the lifetime of the individual through interaction with tonal stimuli. The ability is shown in various degrees of accuracy by different individuals due to differences in their reactional biographies. It is not "absolute."—*W. A. Varvel.*

3231. Pokryvalova, K. P. K voprosu o diapazone chastot, vosprinimaemykh putem kostnogo provedeniia. (The diapason of frequencies, perceptible through bone conduction.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 51-56. (CLML, 20: 39451.)

3232. Pokryvalova, K. P. Materialy k fiziologii mono- i binaural'nogo slуха (v svobodnom zvukovom pole.) (Data for the physiology of mono- and binaural hearing (in free sound field).) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 57-64. (CLML, 20: 39452.)

3233. Timofeev, N. V., & Pokryvalova, K. P. O porogakh bolevogo oshcheniia v svobodnom zvukovom pole. (Pain threshold in a free sound auditory field.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 14-18. (CLML, 20: 39447.)

3234. Timofeev, N. V., & Pokryvalova, K. P. Vozrastnye izmeneniia porogov slyshimosti. (Age modifications of the thresholds of hearing.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.* 1950, 2, 8-13. (CLML, 20: 39446.)

(See also abstracts 3376, 3663)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

3235. Ammons, R. B. (*U. Louisville, Ky.*) Linear pursuit. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 184-186.—Two basic types of linear pursuit apparatus, ways of scoring perform-

ance, and a number of variables which influence performance are described. Ways of checking calibration are suggested. It is concluded that "linear pursuit tasks . . . allow the controlled study of motor coordination, skills acquisition, and personality variables associated with these."—*C. H. Ammons.*

3236. Ammons, R. B. (*U. Louisville, Ky.*) Rotary pursuit. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 180-183.—The author describes the pursuit rotor and outlines factors important in its calibration. It is easy to administer and score. "Many observations of physical and psychologic significance can be made. . . ." The "test gives highly consistent scores . . . results have been used in the construction of learning theory . . . as well as in the measurement of aptitude."—*C. H. Ammons.*

3237. Bennett, G. K. (*Psychological Corp., New York.*) Hand-tool dexterity test. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 198.—The test and its administration are described in a general way. Test-retest correlation is 0.91. The test correlates with foremen's ratings 0.40-0.50. —*C. H. Ammons.*

3238. Crawford, J. E., & Crawford, D. M. Small parts dexterity test. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 195-197.—A test "designed to measure fine eye-hand coordination" and some typical results are described. A comment on its usefulness by W. R. Miles is included.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3239. Denenberg, V. H. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) Hoarding in the white rat under isolation and group conditions. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 305.—Abstract.

3240. Gelber, B. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) Investigations of the behavior of *Paramecium aurelia*. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 306-307.—Abstract.

3241. Hayes, Catherine. The ape in our house. New York: Harper, 1951. 247 p. \$3.50.—This is a humorous and informative account by a young research associate and his wife who four years ago began an experiment to study the behavior of a newborn chimp reared in a human household and given every opportunity offered the human child. The book is divided into three parts; The first eighteen months, The second eighteen months, and In answer to your questions. Many of the psychological findings and comparisons with children of the same age suggest that the lag or difference in ability is due primarily to the child's verbal facility and the early capacity to make many more simple associations and not confuse them.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

3242. King, H. E., & Clausen, J. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Finger dexterity. In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 193-194.—The Purdue Pegboard and typical results obtained are described. The reliability coefficient equals 0.86 for the total score (3 administrations).

Important variables influencing performance are enumerated.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3243. Lowenstein, Otto, & Lowenfeld, Irene E. *Types of central autonomic innervation and fatigue: pupillographic studies.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 580-599.—Inasmuch as the authors have established (see 25: 5115) that "the shape of each reflex to light is a measure of the actual condition of fatigue at the moment of reflex elicitation" they proceed to study individual differences in fatigue by recording the pupillary reactions of 20 men before and after work. They report the presence of 4 types of sympathetic-parasympathetic equilibrium to account for the various pupillograms recorded. Types of generalized parasympathetic weakness were not found.—*L. A. Pennington.*

3244. Miles, W. R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) *Pursuit pendulum test.* In *Gerard, R. W., Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 187-192.—A pursuit pendulum and the procedure for using it are described. A sample of data secured with this apparatus is presented and evaluated.—*C. H. Ammons.*

3245. Pophal, R. *Das Strichbild: zum Form- und Stoffproblem in der Psychologie der Handschrift.* (The picture of the stroke: about the problem of form and substance in the psychology of handwriting.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme, 1950. vii, 60 p.—The author believes that the problem of form prevalent in graphology can be clarified through the Aristotelian concepts of form, substance, and motion. According to him the "seelische Stoff" (the substance of the mind) manifests itself in the "Strich" (stroke) which is the fundament of handwriting. The author suggests that the strokes be examined by a magnifying lens and the analysis accomplished by means of enlarged photographs of individual strokes. Important factors for interpretation are: Richtungsfestigkeit (stability of direction); Strichtexture (texture of the stroke), and Randbeschaffenheit (structure of the border). Various samples of appended photographs of strokes are discussed. 48 references.—*M. J. Stanford.*

3246. Ross, Sherman. (*U. Maryland, College Park.*) *Handedness and mirror-drawing.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 103-105.—The determination of "the effect of practice upon performance in mirror-drawing with the dominant and non-dominant hands" should be made before non-dominant hand superiority is attributed to proactive inhibition. Mean scores for all Ss show that the non-dominant hand is superior on the first 5 trials while the dominant hand is superior on the last 3 trials.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3247. Seeman, Walter F. *Über Hungerreaktionen von Kriegsgefangenen.* (On hunger reactions of prisoners of war.) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1950, 4, 107-119.—Interviews with 300 returned prisoners of war were conducted in 1948. These men had lived on a daily calorie intake of not more than 1,200. 3 typical forms of reaction to the starvation diet were found: repeated attempts to steal edibles, development of eating rituals based on fantasy, and a group moti-

vated by religious convictions who resisted both stealing and fantasy. The first group was the largest. The behavior of the 3 types, interpreted in Freudian concepts, showed regression to infantile behavior, fantasy escape from conflict situation, and attempted development of a perfect super ego existence.—*E. Barschak.*

3248. Simon, Charles W. (*Ohio State U., Columbus.*) *The effect of handedness in mirror-drawing.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 428-431.—A reply is made to Ross in whose experiment on mirror-drawing he (Ross) criticized the handling of results in an experiment by Simon. Differences in interpretation of results are pointed out and Simon's interpretation is defended. Ross's results are considered to be independent support for Simon's own findings demonstrating the superiority of the non-dominant hand in mirror-drawing interpreted as being due to the effect of proactive inhibition.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3249. Slater, Ralph. *Hypnotism and self-hypnosis.* London: Duckworth, 1951. 79 p. 7s. 6d.—Part I of this booklet, apparently designed for popular consumption, discusses the history of hypnotism, the need for it in the present world, its relation to psychologists and psychiatrists and an auto-biographical chapter. Part II considers methods and dangers of hypnotism; how to awaken the subject; post-hypnotic suggestions; stages of hypnotism; self-hypnosis; hypnotherapy and some do's and don'ts for the intending practitioner.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3250. Staropolska, Sulamita, & Dembowski, Jan. (*Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.*) *An attempt of analysing the variability in the behavior of the caddis-fly larva Molanna angustata* *Acta Biol. exp.*, 1950, 15, 37-55.—An investigation as to whether the activity of larva of the caddis-fly *Molanna angustata* has individual characteristics. The method used was to give the larvae the same task many times and to compare the distribution of ways in which it was performed with the random distribution. "The various ways of repairing the cases were subdivided in two, *m* and *p*, depending on the direction of repair, and then the sequence was determined in which each larva used both possible methods during the repeated repairings. 65 larvae performed 488 repairs, in which almost the same number of both repairing types *m* and *p* was found. "Statistical tests" . . . proved conclusively that the distribution of both methods of repair in the work of the larvae is not a random one, but has a certain regularity and differs notably from mechanical models."—*S. Hutter.*

3251. Wilson, R. C., Green, G. A., Bryan, G. L., Willmorth, N. E., & Warren, N. D. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) *An investigation of certain aftereffects of intermittent positive radial acceleration.* *Rep. Psychol. Lab., Univ. South. Cal.*, No. II, 1950, 19 p.—A battery of 6 psychological tests was given to subjects before and after a series of exposures to positive radial acceleration on the human centrifuge. The tests used were Color Nam-

ing, Steadiness, Speed of Tapping, Arithmetic Operations, Word Separation, and Number Ranking. 26 men served as subjects, equally divided into experimental and control groups. The experimental group was exposed to 8 one-minute periods of 3 G acceleration, the control group to equal periods of 1.5 G acceleration. In general, the abilities tested were unaffected by the preceding exposure to acceleration.—W. F. Grether.

(See also abstract 3373)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

3252. Alves Garcia, J. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) *As funções endócrinas do diencéfalo.* (Endocrine functions of the diencephalon.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 29-61.—The role of the diencephalon in emotion is formulated thus: Essentially, emotion consists in diencephalic manifestations liberated from cortical inhibition. An intense noise expected does not frighten us (inhibition) but the same noise when we are not expecting it makes us leap with fear (absence of inhibition). Emotion results from a commotion in diencephalon producing hormonal secretions which profoundly influence the neurovegetative organism. Emotion results not from a neuromuscular reflex (James-Lange theory) but from a neuroendocrine reflex.—F. C. Sumner.

3253. Darbon, André. *Philosophie de la volonté.* (Philosophy of the will.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. vii, 172 p. 500 frs.—The nature of the will cannot be learned from laboratory studies but must be learned from general observations from experience. "The will is not a blind force but is rather a struggle for enlightenment, a seizing of consciousness." It results from a passage from the primitive unconscious to consciousness. A fully enlightened will is a limit which man only approaches. What success he has in developing such an enlightened will comes from exercising judgment on those occasions when habit and emotion impel in a direction contrary to the highest good.—S. S. Marsoif.

3254. Fraisse, —. *Les émotions.* (The emotions.) *Bull. Groupe Etudes Psychol., Univ. Paris.*, 1950, 3(4, 5-6, 7, 8, 10, 14-15), 31-33; 21-23; 27-29; 24-26; 42-44; 14-18.—This group of lectures can be divided into five main chapters: Emotional development; Reactions of the organism in emotion; The expression of emotions; Nervous centers of emotion; Conscious processes in emotion. In this course the author makes a review and critical analysis of a great number of experiments on emotion. The articles consist in the notes of a student as reviewed by the author before publication.—D. Bélanger.

3255. Griffith, Richard M. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) *Dreams of finding money.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 521-530.—"The 'typical' dream of finding money was studied statistically with different techniques and groups of subjects. From the literature the symbolisms of money were collected. It

was noted that all of these things which money had been found to symbolize except feces belong to a class of things which may be squandered. . . . A fundamental relationship of this class of squanderable things to feces was gathered from language." Certain personality correlates of this dream are discussed.—L. N. Solomon.

3256. Lehman, Harvey C. (*Ohio U., Athens.*) *Chronological age vs. proficiency in physical skills.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 161-187.—A study similar to the author's earlier one on the CA at which great thinkers made their significant contributions, is presented for various indoor and outdoor sports performers. Some outstanding youthful feats are cited but are shown to be atypical. The maximally proficient years ranged between 20-35 for practically all groups. A general finding that amateur athletes were younger than professionals (e.g., Mdn. age of Olympics pugilists was only 21.2 but Mdn. age of world champion pugilists was 27.0) was attributed largely to practical financial reasons rather than waning proficiency.—S. C. Erickson.

3257. Leonhard, Karl. *Entwicklungs geschichte des Mienenspiels; ein Spiegel der psychischen Entwicklung des Menschen seit seinen Urzeiten.* (The evolution of the play of the features; a mirror of the psychic evolution of man from primitive times.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Berl.*, 1950, 2, 335-344.—The role of the play of the features in the history of humanity is discussed. With the aid of the play of the features it is possible to trace the evolution of the human soul to its animal origin. Some illustrations are given such as the expression of nausea, bodily pain, fear, suffering, sadness, concentration, thoughts directed inwards, disdain, admiration, weeping.—F. C. Sumner.

3258. Postman, Leo, & Schneider, Bertram H. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Personal values, visual recognition, and recall.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 271-284.—Laws of perception, memory, judgment, and thinking are not merely principles of verbal response, but can be usefully separated, operationally as well as conceptually. A study of the effects of personal values and frequency of usage upon both the perceptual thresholds and the recall of verbal stimuli indicates that personal values are a significant variable in each case, that frequency of word usage is a much more important determiner of preceptual recognition than of recall. Response probability is not a basic psychological variable which will advance general cognitive theory. The influence of directive factors such as the variable of personal values serves to emphasize the manner in which motivational and cognitive variables interlock in the analysis of behavior.—C. F. Scofield.

3259. Smalheiser, Irwin. *Repression in the laboratory.* *Complex*, 1951, No. 6, 47-55.—A critical review of laboratory experiments on repression by R. Gould, A. E. Zeller, and M. Henle & D. MacKinnon, and a proposed design by the author.—H. H. Strupp.

(See also abstracts 3380, 3397)

LEARNING & MEMORY

3260. Birch, H. G., & Bitterman, M. E. (College of the City of N. Y.) *Sensory integration and cognitive theory*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 355-361.—Two independent but related problems are discussed: some implications of comparative psychology for learning theory, and the nature of the learning process in any given animal form. Both cognitive and stimulus-response positions in learning theory are anti-comparative because they lead to formulations so gross as to be applicable to all animal forms. They ignore the fact that processes of modification in paramecium and rat cannot be qualitatively identical because the two animals are anatomically quite dissimilar. If we take the facts of evolution seriously, we may expect to find qualitatively distinct processes at every major level of anatomical organization. In the learning of lower mammals, at least two distinct processes must be postulated: selective motor organization and sensory integration. An imposing amount of learning data can be better understood in terms of the concept of sensory integration than of either cognitive or reinforcement theory.—C. F. Scofield.

3261. Boguslavsky, G. W. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) *Interruption and learning*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 248-255.—The methodology and theoretical interpretation of Zeigarnik in her investigation of the effect of interruption on recall are critically examined and experimental results presented to indicate a "more fruitful" approach to the problem.—C. F. Scofield.

3262. Bush, Robert R., & Mosteller, Frederick. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *A mathematical model for simple learning*. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 313-323.—A mathematical model to describe simple learning situations, with special attention to the acquisition and extinction of behavior habits in the straight runway and the Skinner box.—C. F. Scofield.

3263. Caldwell, Willard E., & Mosman, Kenneth F. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) *The role of temperature change as reinforcement*. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 231-239.—This experiment studied reinforcement utilizing temperature and its reduction as motivation and reinforcement. A six-turn maze was learned by 50 albino mice, with maze at 45° and goal compartment at 72°. The maze was kept at 72° for the controls. Differences between each trial were not always statistically significant at the 5% level, but there was an overall difference in favor of the experimental group. The controls, less motivated, had greater variability of performance.—R. W. Husband.

3264. Crum, Janet (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.), Brown, W. Lynn, & Bitterman, M. E. *The effect of partial and delayed reinforcement on resistance to extinction*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 228-237.—"The possibility that resistance to extinction may be increased by events which take place during non-reinforced trials as contrasted with the absence of

the after-effects of reinforcement on the trials which follow them" was studied with white rats under food deprivation. Delayed (30 sec.) reinforcement was used. On the 8th day both buzzer and shock were presented continuously until escape was made after which an extinction series was begun. In a second experiment one group received immediate reinforcement while the other group received immediate reinforcement on 5 trials and 30 sec. delayed reinforcement on the other 5 trials for 10 days. Results of both experiments indicate that occasional delay of reinforcement produces greater resistance to extinction. An analysis of results in terms of S-R indicate that the principle of stimulus generalization fails to hold.—S. C. Erickson.

3265. Dembowski, Jan. (Nencki Inst., Lods, Poland.) *On conditioned reactions of *Paramaecium caudatum* towards light*. *Acta Biol. exp.*, 1950, 15, 5-17.—A report on the possibility of obtaining a conditioned response towards light in *Paramaecium caudatum*. "Single infusorians were put into capillary tube with platinum electrodes, connected with an inductive coil. On the capillary two muffs of black paper were fixed; the muffs were distant by 1 cm from each other, the middle part of the capillary was open. This lighted part of the tube was the permitted area, but if the infusorian crossed the boundary between light and darkness, it received a series of inductive shocks till it turned back." The author found that "... true conditioned responses in *Paramaecium caudatum* were never obtained. Perhaps this species is not a favourable experimental object, as far as light reactions are concerned."—S. Hutter.

3266. Fisher, Jerome. (V.A. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.) *The memory process and certain psychosocial attitudes, with special reference to the law of Prägnanz. I. Study of nonverbal content*. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 406-420.—The experimental results are in accord with Prägnanz, particularly in the early stages of remembering; the complex data of external reality are under stress to yield to simplification and symmetrical reorganization. For the data concerned it may be concluded that "the greater degree of memorial rigidity, the more certain and stable are the feelings about remembering; the greater the degree of memorial flexibility, the more uncertain and variable are the feelings about remembering." 15 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3267. Frick, Frederick C., & Miller, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *A statistical description of operant conditioning*. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 20-36.—A modified Skinner-box with the food tray and bar at opposite ends of the cage was used with rats to obtain data for use in analyzing serial dependencies in behavior. Initial operant level, conditioning, and extinction stages were involved. Results were analyzed in terms of patterns of responses rather than rate of responding to the bar. Results or obtained patterns of responses during the three stages were analyzed in terms of the uncertainty function and supplementary autocorre-

lation techniques. The possibility and suitability of statistical analysis by these methods of "courses of action" was demonstrated and discussed.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3268. Grant, David A., Hake, Harold W., Riopelle, Arthur J., & Kostlan, Albert. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Effects of repeated pre-testing with conditioned stimulus upon extinction of the conditioned eyelid response to light. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 247-251.—All eyelid responses with latencies from 300-500 m.sec. were considered CRs during acquisition and those between 300-750 m.sec. were considered CRs during extinction. Groups differed as to length of rest intervals and number of pre-test trials. Results, in terms of frequency of CRs, show inverted extinction curves for both experimental groups, i.e., an early segment of decreasing frequency and a later segment of increasing frequency whereas the control group, with no pre-test trials, showed the conventional monotonic decrement. Differences in level of response during extinction were statistically significant by the Alexander trend-test although the curve inversions were not.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3269. Gusdorf, Georges. (*U. Strasbourg, France.*) *Mémoire et personne.* (Memory and the person.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1951. 2 v. 565 p. 600 fr.—The first volume treats of concrete memory, a sense of the present, and memory as an expression of personal life. The second volume, on the dialectics of memory, discusses its sociological significance, and its prophetic quality, also forgetting. A sense of the past develops a sense of being—of the relationship between the self and the environment. As an explanation of self, memory helps to solve present problems on the basis of precedents. One's past cannot be dissociated from his personality.—*G. E. Bird*.

3270. Kausler, Donald H. A study of the relationship between ego-involvement and learning. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 225-230.—Ego-involvement in a learning situation (DuBois-Bunch Learning Test) was supplied by one group being told that their results were related to intelligence and would become part of their permanent record in the university. The task-involved group actually served as controls. The ego-involved group were motivated to perform faster and complete more problems, but on a five minute recall test, given immediately, the differences were in the same direction but not significant at the 5% level.—*R. W. Husband*.

3271. Kendler, Howard H. (*New York U., N. Y.*) Reflections and confessions of a reinforcement theorist. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 368-374.—An inventory of the explanatory capacities of other learning theories leads to the conclusion that S-R reinforcement theory has been the most fruitful both in its instigation of experimental research and in its integration of various learning data within its theoretical structure.—*C. F. Scofield*.

3272. Konorski, J., & Srwejkowska, G. (*Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.*) Chronic extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. I. Extinction against the excitatory background. *Acta Biol. exper.*, 1950, 15, 155-170.—A paper "devoted to the detailed study of processes which occur in the course of elaboration of inhibitory conditioned reflexes and their transformation back into active conditioned reflexes." The S's were 2 dogs (mongrels); their weight was from 10-12 kg, their age 2-3 years. Pavlovian conditioning for the investigation of alimentary conditioned reflexes was used. Some of the conclusions are: "1. The chronic extinction of an alimentary conditioned reflex occurs more slowly than its restoration. . . . 4. A reflex extinguished and restored several times seems to become resistant to full extinction."—*S. Hutter*.

3273. Konorski, J., & Wyrwicka, W. (*Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.*) Researches into conditioned reflexes of the second type. I. Transformation of conditioned reflexes of the first type into conditioned reflexes of the second type. *Acta Biol. exper.*, 1950, 15, 193-204.—The S's of these experiments were 3 male mongrel dogs. The findings are that "the elaboration of alimentary conditioned reflexes of the second type (motor) to the stimuli which formerly were ordinary (signalling) conditioned stimuli [that is, conditioned stimuli of the first type] is very difficult; and even after some months of training of these reflexes they are not so strong as the reflexes elaborated to quite new stimuli. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that the direct alimentary reaction evoked by the conditioned stimulus of the first type is antagonistic to the acquired motor reaction (of the second type) and therefore inhibits its elaboration and occurrence."—*S. Hutter*.

3274. Meyer, Donald R., Harlow, Harry F., & Ades, Harlow W. Retention of delayed responses and proficiency in oddity problems by monkeys with preoccipital ablations. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 391-396.—Oddity problems (selection of one subject in three that is unlike the other two) were included to provide further evidence for the adequacy of Lashley's general hypothesis that similar operations led to confusion of differential reactions and inability to maintain set in choice reactions. Detailed descriptions of the brains are given with areas 18 and 19 primarily being damaged or removed. Conclusions were that (1) "brain-damaged animals solved new oddity problems as readily as their normal controls," (2) "positive delayed-response performances were obtained up to 40 sec.," (3) "the data did not support Lashley's interpretation of preoccipital deficit," (4) "the hypothesis that habits applicable to the solution of a particular problem are lost, and that acquisitions applicable to the solution of a class of problems are spared" is supported.—*S. C. Erickson*.

3275. Miles, W. R. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Acquired psychomotor behavior in rats. In Gerard, R. W., *Methods in Medical Research*, (see 26: 3119), 208-215.—Several elevated skeleton mazes of T-shaped pattern, and their various uses are described. A number of indices of performance

are suggested, and illustrative data discussed. Other devices are commented upon in a note by N. E. Miller.—C. H. Ammons.

3276. Miller, Neal E. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Comments on multiple-process conceptions of learning.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 375-381.—A critical evaluation of multiple-process theories of learning reveals a paucity of supporting experimental evidence. The facts of latent learning and of sensory preconditioning do not embarrass seriously reinforcement theory. Until rival theories have developed to the present level of reinforcement, they are not likely to replace it.—C. F. Scofield.

3277. Mowrer, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Two-factor learning theory: summary and comment.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 350-354.—An explanation for abandoning "faith" in a monistic reward theory of learning and embracing a two-factor theory. Reward theory does not satisfactorily account for the acquisition of secondary drives, such as fear-learning. A defensible two-factor theory restricts "conditioning" to the processes whereby emotions, meanings, attitudes, appetites, and cognitions are acquired, and describes as "solution learning" the acquisition of overt instrumental habits. Conditioned responses are intimately related to physiology, whereas problem-solving is mediated by the central nervous system and the skeletal musculature.—C. F. Scofield.

3278. Murdock, Bennet B., Jr. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Forward and backward conditioning of the eyelid with a coordinated voluntary response.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 94-98.—With the purpose of comparing the effects of a voluntary response on forward and backward temporal sequences two groups of Ss "were instructed to close a switch as soon as they heard the click" following a verbal cue of "ready." One group (E) was shocked simultaneously with the click while the other group (S) was shocked when they closed the switch. In the S group "the wink moved up in the cycle and eventually preceded the actual shock." In the E group, "the wink followed the shock by a relatively constant amount, which was about the magnitude of the normal reflex latency."—S. C. Erickson.

3279. Ritchie, Benbow F. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Can reinforcement theory account for avoidance?* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 382-386.—Reinforcement hypotheses assume that the habit learned in avoidance training is weakened on each occasion when the signal occurs without the shock. Solomon's experiments with normal dogs indicated this is not always true. If expectancy is interpreted as involving a spatio-temporal essential, the expectancy hypothesis might account for the fact that sometimes the avoidance response never extinguishes. Avoidance learning presents a crucial problem for both reinforcement and expectancy theories.—C. F. Scofield.

3280. Saldanha, E. L. (Ripon Coll., Ripon, Wis.), & Bitterman, M. E. *Relational learning in the rat.* *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 37-53.—A

modified Lashley jumping apparatus was used to test the adequacy of Spence's stimulus generalization interpretation of transposition as opposed to Lashley's relational learning interpretation. In a preliminary experiment the hypotheses "that opportunity for comparison (simultaneous presentation) of two stimuli to be discriminated facilitates the learning of a discrimination problem" was not supported. In a second and more rigorous experiment involving two plain gray (stimulus) cards differing in brightness and two vertically striped (stimulus) cards differing in stripe-width the "comparison group mastered the problem and soon were responding appropriately under non-comparison conditions as well." Results were interpreted as favoring "a process of relational perception and learning in the rat" and opposing a stimulus generalization interpretation.—S. C. Erickson.

3281. Seeman, William, & Kjenaas, Nancy K. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) *An experimental investigation of differential secondary reinforcement effects with two different drives.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 324-329.—A study of experimental extinction in 32 albino rats in a simple T-maze, with black and white food compartments, reveals no differential effects of secondary reinforcement as between the primary drives of hunger and thirst.—C. F. Scofield.

3282. Sheffield, Fred D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The contiguity principle in learning theory.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 362-367.—Evidence against effect as the single principle of learning does not force a dualism as the only alternative. There is considerable evidence to suggest that the principle of contiguity may be reinstated as a sufficient condition of both selective learning and conditioning.—C. F. Scofield.

3283. Szwejkowska, G. (Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.) *The chronic extinction and restoration of conditioned reflexes. II. The extinction against an inhibitory background.* *Acta Biol. exper.*, 1950, 15, 171-184.—A group of experiments in which "a stimulus subjected to extinction was applied not among excitatory conditioned stimuli but in separate experimental sessions in which the food was not given at all. Such sessions were interspersed with 'normal' sessions, in which positive conditioned stimuli were applied." The classic Pavlovian conditioning method was used. The S's were 2 dogs. 5 conclusions are drawn, one of these being: "1. The chronic extinction of a conditioned reflex against an inhibitory background occurs more rapidly and is more thorough than when it is conducted against an excitatory background."—S. Hutter.

3284. Warshaw, Leon. *The role of effect in conditioning.* *Psychol. Newslett.*, 1951, No. 32, 10 p.—It is the author's conviction that "to deal with conditioning as a principle, we must conceive of an active rather than a mechanical organism, not in the sense that mechanical principles cannot account for behavior, but in the sense that these mechanical principles find their focus in other mechanical principles which others have called the charac-

teristics of an act psychology." Most of the paper is taken up with a review of various experimental abstracts and the author's comments thereon. The final section of the paper deals with a theoretical account of the direction of conditioning in which the role of reinforcement is given primary emphasis. 11 references.—*H. Feifel.*

3285. Williams, Meyer. (V.A. Hosp., Downey, Ill.) Rate of learning as a function of ego-alien material. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 324-331.—Two lists of paired associates, one containing words of a hostile and violent connotation and the other words relating to food, were learned. The results supported the hypothesis that potentially ego-alien material would be learned with greater difficulty than neutral material. The outcomes are discussed in terms of learning theory and ego-psychology. 8 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3286. Worchel, Philip, & Gentry, George. (U. Texas, Austin.) Electroconvulsive shock and memory: the effect of shocks administered in rapid succession. *Comp. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1950, 20, (Ser. No. 104.), 95-119.—Four experiments, all with rats and all utilizing the same elevated multiple-T maze, were designed to discover the effect of ECS on, retention, learning, overlearning, and older associations. The first experiment showed that 6 shocks disturbed retention significantly more than one or 3 shocks. This decrement may have been in relearning (learning) rather than in retention *per se*, hence the second experiment dealing with the effect of 6 shocks on learning. Learning was not affected. In the third experiment the above conditions obtained except that one group overlearned by 100%. This group had better retention than a group which did not overlearn. The final experiment compared the retention of groups given ECS either immediately or 4 hours after learning. Retention was poorer in the group given shock immediately, thus suggesting the anticonsolidation effect of ECS.—*N. L. Munn.*

3287. Wyckoff, L. B. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Resistance to extinction of a lever pressing response in white rats as a function of number of reinforcements. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 308.—Abstract.

3288. Wyrwicka, W. (Nencki Inst., Lódz, Poland.) Researches into conditioned reflexes of the second type. 2. The effect of the diminished alimentary excitability upon conditioned reflexes of the second type. *Acta Biol. exper.*, 1950, 15, 205-214.—A paper "concerned with the investigation of changes in conditioned reflexes of the second type caused by the diminishing of the alimentary excitability." The S's were 3 male mongrel dogs. Some of the conclusions are: "1. The reduction of the alimentary excitability causes the decrease in both the salivary conditioned reaction (of the first type) and the motor conditioned reaction (of the second type). . . . 3. The acute extinction of the conditioned reflexes of the second type in the state of low alimentary excitability proceeds quicker than in normal conditions. 4. In the state of a strongly

reduced alimentary excitability the motor reaction to strong motogenic stimuli can still be observed although it is greatly diminished, whilst at the same time the secretion of saliva has ceased and the dog does not take food anymore."—*S. Hutter.*

(See also abstracts 3122, 3131, 3138, 3240)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

3289. Flesch, Rudolf. *The art of clear thinking*. New York: Harper, 1951. vii, 212 p. \$2.75.—"A practical self-help book for all who want to improve their thinking and increase their flow of ideas." In essence, the book presents research material available in the literature on thinking and memory with some practical suggestions for the layman on how to apply the findings. Appendix contains a reading list for laymen classified according to subject matter; the author's research on "measuring the level of abstraction." 177-item bibliography.—*L. R. Steiner.*

3290. Fodor, Nandor. *Conception fantasies*. Samiksa, 1951, 5, 14-31.—Several dreams are presented and interpreted to relate to conception fantasies.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3291. Nakamura, Katsumi. (Tokyo Bunrika U., Tokyo, Japan.) *The operation in the experiment on complicated thinking*. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(4), 1-10.—The author discusses complicated thinking from the point of view of operationalism. 17 references. In Japanese with German summary.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3292. Stewart, Kilton. *Dream theory in Malaya*. Complex, 1951, No. 6, 21-33.—Stewart describes a preliterate society of the Malay peninsula (the Senoi), whose institutions reflect a high state of psychological integration and emotional maturity. This is related to their psychological system in which dream interpretation and dream expression are outstanding features. This recognition of dreams as important psychic forces appears to be of considerable educational value. It should be contrasted to the negative attitudes of the Western world towards unconscious phenomena.—*H. H. Strupp.*

INTELLIGENCE

3293. Griéger, Paul. *L'intelligence et l'éducation intellectuelle*. (Intelligence and intellectual education.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950, 286 p. 600 fr.—Of three hypotheses—native intelligence is unaffected by the environment; intelligence is solely a product of education; intelligence is congenitally conditioned but fertilized by education—the author, by individual empirical examination utilizing psychotechnical, psychographic, and pedagogic materials, according to the method of Galton and Heymans, supports the third, emphasizing, however, the considerably greater role of nature. 3-page bibliography.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

PERSONALITY

3294. Berger, Gaston. (U. d'Aix-Marseille, France.) *Traité pratique d'analyse du caractère*.

(Manual of character analysis.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950, xx, 247 p. 500 fr.—The questionnaire described in this book is based on the personality dimensions and types posited by Heymans, Wiersma and Le Senne. The 3 basic factors are (1) emotionality vs. non-emotionality, (2) activity vs. passivity, and (3) primary (or immediate) responsivity to stimuli vs. secondary (or delayed) responsivity. In their various combinations these 3 factors are the basis for 8 personality types, each of which is described in some detail with illustrations from the writings of philosophers and novelists. The author discusses a questionnaire consisting of 100 questions which has been administered to 935 subjects. 4 of the 150 bibliographic entries are to psychological publications.—M. L. Simmel.

3295. Hindle, Helen Morris. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Time estimates as a function of distance traveled and relative clarity of a goal. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 483-501.—The data confirmed the hypotheses (1) that during the latter portion of an activity, when it leads to a clearly defined goal, estimates of time spent increase more slowly with increments in score than do estimates with no defined goal, and (2) that during the early portion of an activity, estimates of time spent increase with increments in score made in the same manner both for activities which lead to a clearly defined goal and those which do not. 14 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3296. Rapaport, David. (Austen Riggs Foundation, Stockbridge, Mass.) The autonomy of the ego. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1951, 15, 113-123.—Clarification of the problem of the autonomy of the ego is indispensable for a psychoanalytic theory of thinking and important both in general and in therapeutic research. Three questions are considered. If the ego arises out of conflict, what were the forces that originally conflicted? What happens to these forces? How is it possible for the ego to let something that it has conquered appear again?—W. A. Varvel.

3297. Sontag, L. W., (Antioch Coll., Yellow Springs, O.) Dynamics of personality formation. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 119-130.—The need for love is the greatest of all needs of the infant and the frustration of love need is the most crucial in the formation of defenses. In the adult the dependency need of the infant must be replaced by the ego need of approval and acceptance by his peers. Defenses in childhood are designed to protect the child against inadequate satisfaction of need for love. Some of the defenses employed include conformity, withdrawal, exhibitionism, control devices (failure to learn to talk, e.g.), identification, hostility and excessive dependence. 6 references.—M. O. Wilson.

(See also abstracts 3183, 3228, 3285, 3324, 3335, 3412, 3615)

AESTHETICS

3298. Brimer, M. A. Psychology and aesthetic beauty. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1951, 9, 78-87.—

Mr. Brimer's point of view is that psychology should join with the aesthetic and philosophic points of view. His own hypothesis, based upon experimental evidence, suggests a method of analysis of aesthetic appreciation.—C. Schmehl.

3299. Deshais, Gabriel. *Les fonctions psychologiques du cinéma*. (The psychological functions of the cinema.) *Ann. méd. psychol.*, 1951, 1, 553-573.—The psychological function of moving pictures to an individual are discussed. They serve purposes of leisure time activity and hospitality, as well as serving to satisfy inner needs. Choice of films and reactions to viewing them are based on a variety of elements and are shown in a number of ways. The possible significance of moving pictures in mental hygiene is discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

3300. Drobek, E. & Strotzka, H. *Narkodiagnostische Untersuchungen bei Surrealisten*. (Narcosanalyses of surrealists.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 64-71.—This is a contribution to the old problem of relation between psychopathology and artistic creation. Two known Viennese surrealists were interviewed under narcosis regarding their associations to some of their paintings. Parts of these protocols are reproduced verbatim. The claim of the surrealists is that it is not they who create but that "id" creates out of them. The authors conclude from their analyses of the explanations offered by the painters under narcosis that at least these two men created under the direct influence of their unconscious.—Z. A. Piotrowski.

3301. Hopwood, V. G. Dream, magic, and poetry. *J. Aesthet.*, 1951, 10, 152-159.—"Art is like dream in presenting us with a world produced according to the laws of our emotions. It is unlike dream in having a socially understandable or communicable, instead of an individual content of emotion. . . . In dream we see the psychological beginnings of art. In sympathetic magic we see the primitive form of the introduction of dream into waking life."—P. R. Farnsworth.

3302. Lucas, F. L. (Cambridge U., England.) *Literature and psychology*. London: Carsell, 1951. 340 p. 15 s.—The 16 chapters are essays expanded from lectures which discussed interpretation and judgment of literature in the light of modern psychology, particularly psychoanalysis, and with greatest indebtedness to Freud and Stekel. The central interest of 4 chapters is Shakespeare, particularly *Hamlet*, and of 4 more Romanticism, especially of the nineteenth century. The chapters in part II, Judgment of Literature, discuss the relativity of taste, art for art's sake and art with a purpose, and values, i.e., aesthetics and ethics. The insights of the psychoanalytic consulting rooms find parallels in the work, and works, of literary artists.—C. M. Louitt.

3303. Lumsdaine, A. A. Experimental research as an aid to creative film making. *Aperture*, 1951, 2(6), 6-9.—This article discusses the function of research in film techniques. In the Air Force most studies are "controlled field techniques." Two or

more parallel films are constructed which differ only in specific factors. The difference in effectiveness of the 2 films is taken as a measure of the effects of these specific factors. In addition to controlled experiments comparing alternative film versions, the Air Force is assessing the instructional value of films before they enter the production stage or while still in production. "Research can come up with . . . nothing more than statements about film methods. Research findings in no way limit the room for creativity of the artist but increase it."—E. W. J. Faison.

(See also abstract 3616)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

3304. Frank, Lawrence K. Symposium on genetic psychology. 4. Genetic psychology and its prospects. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 506-522.—Social science needs a dynamic conception of human nature to replace the old conception of a rational, calculating individual, and genetic psychology needs a clearer recognition of the social, cultural environment in which personality develops and operates. Those who now tend to think in terms of large super-human systems operated by impersonal forces beyond man's reach, will realize that these forces are only metaphors, symbols of the activities of the many personalities who can and will change, as human history so clearly shows.—R. E. Perl.

3305. Freud, Anna. Symposium on genetic psychology. 2. The contribution of psychoanalysis to genetic psychology. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 476-497.—As the speaker for psychoanalysis in the symposium on genetic psychology, the author gives an historical introduction, reviews the development and present day relations between psychoanalysis and academic psychology, discusses psychoanalysis as a genetic psychology, reconstruction and prediction in psychoanalysis. She concludes that perhaps the eventual meeting of academic and psychoanalytic research interest will take place, at some future date, not in the realm of psychoanalytic work itself, but in the auxiliary, secondary field of analytically directed observational child study.—R. E. Perl.

3306. Werner, Heinz. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) Symposium on genetic psychology. I. Introduction: the conception of genetic psychology. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 472-475.—This symposium, part of the series of events to celebrate the 60th anniversary of Clark University, does honor to Clark's first president and the father of genetic psychology, G. Stanley Hall. Genetic psychology underwent an unsatisfactory period during the first few decades of this century but is now coming into its own as a dynamic and organic study.—R. E. Perl.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

3307. Association for Childhood Education International. Using what we know for children in the school, the home, the community. Washington,

D. C.: Association for Childhood Education International, 1951. 39 p. \$1.00.—A report of the 1950 conference of the ACEI in which are abstracted numerous papers on the development, growth, social and emotional adjustment, school and community relationships and the international role of children.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3308. Bacchetta, V. (U. Rome, Italy.) Lo sviluppo del bambino italiano nel periodo post-bellico (1949). (The development of the Italian child in the post-war period (1949).) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 9-13.—Reported are the results of a large scale survey carried out by the Center for Studies on Child Nutrition of the National Research Council, on food consumption and nutrition of Italian children after the war. Children of the central and northern regions were notably taller and heavier than children in southern and insular regions. Children of upper social classes were taller and heavier than children of lower social classes. The alimentary factor is considered responsible for these differences as both quantitative and qualitative studies of the food rations were examined.—F. C. Sumner.

3309. Barbàra, M. (U. Genoa, Italy.) Sviluppo corporeo e costituzione individuale. (Physical development and individual constitution.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 13-21.—Results of growth study in the light of 3 constitutional body-types: brachytype; harmonic type; longtype, are reported.—F. C. Sumner.

3310. Barschak, Erna. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) A study of happiness and unhappiness in the childhood and adolescence of girls in different cultures. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 173-215.—Over 400 young women, training to become teachers, ages 17-24, in England, America, Switzerland, and Germany, answered a series of questions concerning incidence and causes of happiness and unhappiness during childhood and adolescence. Happiness in both ages was reported by 84% of Americans, 92% of Swiss, 82% of English, 74% of German girls in a city not much affected by the war, and 48% of those in Berlin. In all groups childhood was happier than adolescence. Wartime incidents were important in causing unhappiness, both individually and in percentages occurring in proportion to family involvement. National differences were not especially pronounced.—R. W. Husband.

3311. Benjamin, Zoë. (Sydney U., Sydney, Australia.) The emotional problems of childhood; a book for parents and teachers. (2nd ed.) London: University of London Press, 1951. xii, 178 p.—The emotional development of the child is discussed in the following connections: the child and his family; the father in the home; the child's emotional life; influence of emotion on the child's imagination; developing a well-adjusted child; behavior problems typical of maladjustment; the nervous child; typical problems of the adolescent; the child and his recreation. (See 23: 2617.)—F. C. Sumner.

3312. Bergamini, M. (U. Modena, Italy.) Delle influenze esterne sullo sviluppo psichico del bambino

delle prime età. (External influences on the psychic development of the child of primary age.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 21-22.—The psychic development of the child of primary age is considered as influenced by (1) the degree of education and preparation of the parents for the difficult task of bringing up and especially of controlling somatic and psychic growth of the child, and (2) the example set the child by the family environment.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3313. Bergeron, M. *Le développement psychomoteur de l'enfant*. (The psycho-motor development of the child.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 825-842.—Motor functions dominate most of the other functions during the first year of life. Up to the age of three they remain predominant and essential. The interaction of movement and sensation leads to the use of language. The author discusses motor development in its multiple manifestations in the first year, from the first to the third, and the third to puberty, involving the reflexes and muscular coordination. In reality, motion is the indispensable foundation of thought.—*G. E. Bird*.

3314. Brusa, Piero. *Rilievi biometrici e psichici in soggetto di 19 anni nato prematuramente con peso di gr. 600*. (Biometrical and psychic observations in a subject 19 years old born prematurely with a weight of 600 gr.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 22-24.—From birth to the present age of 19 years biometric and mental measurements were obtained of a boy born prematurely with the weight of 600 gr. Somatic development has been below normal while mental development has been normal.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3315. Buhler, Charlotte. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Maturation and motivation*. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 184-211.—Fifty references are reviewed. Topics stressed include: definition of maturation, concept of motivation, developmental theories, motivation and adaptation, homeostasis and the basic tendency of life, life cycle and the concept of needs, motivation and maturation, motivation in decline, creativity and libido, cooperation and adaptation, neurosis and motivation, and the problem of the aim in life.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3316. Dalla Volta, A. (U. Genoa, Italy.) *Rappresentazione dell'indistinto a sviluppo del bambino*. (Representation of the indistinct and development of the child.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 44-79.—Drawing of indistincts such as a clear or evenly clouded sky, a sky at night without stars, the aspect of vast surfaces of the sea, of land, etc., seen from a certain distance or without much light, is studied in 103 children from 4 yrs. 2 mos., to 12 years in age. The representation of indistincts does not reveal any changes during the development of the child but the way in which the child expresses himself both in his verbal and in his graphic behavior may be quite different according to the age. The child's representation of indistincts does not substantially differ from that of adults. The author considers this field of special research, aside from its particular interest

for the psychology of the child, as of more general importance as it concerns a sector of phenomenologic investigation which so far has been only imperfectly explored.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3317. Debré, Robert, et al. *Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, Paris, 1948. (Course of social pediatrics, Paris, 1948.) Paris: Médicales Flammarion, 1949. 2 v. iii, 1212 p. 3,500 fr.—This collection of papers was published under the auspices of the International Children's Fund. 16 papers of psychological interest are abstracted in entries nos. 3313, 3322, 3332, 3336, 3337, 3340, 3420, 3456, 3466, 3488, 3505, 3506, 3591, 3604, 3608, & 3611.—*G. E. Bird*.

3318. deLeeuw-Aalbers, A. J. *Psychologisch-psychiatrische beschouwingen over de relatie van het lichamelijk en geestelijk gehandicapte kind tot zijn medemens*. (Psychologic and psychiatric observations on the relation of the physically and mentally handicapped child to his fellow men.) *Mschr. Kindergeneesk.*, 1950, 18, 357-72. (CLML, 20: 36608.)

3319. Frank, Lawrence K., & Hartley, Ruth E. (Caroline Zachry Inst., New York.) *Play and personality formation in pre-school groups*. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 149-161.—"In conclusion, it seems obvious to us that the spontaneous play which occurs in normal preschool situations is as promising a prophylactic activity as the play occurring within the clinician's office is helpful therapeutically. The agent needed to actualize this potential is the teacher. It is through her sensitivity, her willingness to recognize the basic processes of living and her skill in group management that the promise implicit in play can be brought to fruition." 7 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3320. Frenkel-Brunswik, Else. (U. California, Berkeley.) *Patterns of social and cognitive outlook in children and parents*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 543-558.—This study of values in children was carried out by means of questionnaires, interviews and the Thematic Apperception Test. The patterns of social evaluation and cognitive rigidity emerging in these ethnically prejudiced children seem to have general significance in the study of personality. In describing the minority groups and the social scene, a carefully chosen paradigm exhibits rigid dichotomizing, aggressiveness, fear of imaginary dangers, of threats and of deprivations, and exaggerated adherence to conventional values such as cleanliness and order. One can also discern in him the passivity behind his aggressive violence, the feminine identification and latent homosexuality behind the protestation of his heterosexual interests, the chaos behind his rigid conformity.—*R. E. Perl*.

3321. Kamel, F. A. *The influence of the unconscious in parent-child relationships*. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 61-72.—Unconscious motives become more pronounced when children are involved. Children often respond to unconscious motive of parent. Author recommends therapy in which parents are included and in which mother is made to feel a partner. She further recommends the education

of parents regarding child development.—*L. H. Melikian.*

3322. Laborde, Henri. *L'organisation des loisirs de l'enfant.* (Organization of the child's leisure.) In *Debré, R. Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 881-886.—Organization of leisure for children means the creation of an opportunity and a medium for joy, relaxation and diversion. To help meet this problem there are Scouts and other recruited groups, and vacation colonies. In 1946 more than a million French children left urban centres in an exodus to the country, the mountains, or the seashore. Such colonies should be organized with every facility for the pleasure, health and best welfare for the child.—*G. E. Bird.*

3323. McLeod, Hugh. *A Rorschach study with preschool children.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 453-463.—This Rorschach study, using sixty children of ages four, five, and six, indicates that as children develop, there is a decrease in personalization of perception noted from a reduction of perseverative and confabulatory Rorschach responses. There is an increase in objectivity of perception as noted from the improvement in form level, and there is a decrease in vagueness coupled with an increase in elaboration and differentiation.—*B. J. Flabb.*

3324. Marks, Rose W. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *The effect of probability, desirability, and "privilege" on the stated expectations of children.* *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 332-351.—The purpose was to determine whether children's stated expectations of outcomes of certain choices in situations which they were confronted would be influenced by (1) the desirability of outcomes, (2) the socioeconomic status of the subject, and (3) the probability of outcomes. The subjects were 60 privileged and 60 underprivileged children. The results are in accord with those of other studies which suggest that "motivational factors may influence the cognitive appreciation of the situation in the direction of need satisfaction." 27 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3325. Mauco, Georges, & Rambaud, Paule. *Le rang de l'enfant dans la famille.* (The child's rank in the family.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 253-260.—200 children brought to clinic for behavior problems were examined for the effects of birth order. Of these, 33% were only children, 27% eldest, 20% intermediates, 19% youngest. The fathers of only children tend to enjoy poorer health, the mothers more difficult pregnancies. The eldest child reveals the Oedipus conflict, suffers heavier responsibilities, enjoys the confidence of his parents. Intermediates present speech problems, youngest children nervousness and demands for attention.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3326. Mead, Margaret & Macgregor, Frances Cooke. *Growth and culture: a photographic study of Balinese childhood.* New York: Putnam, 1951, xvi, 223 p. \$7.50.—58 plates present 380 pictures of children in a Balinese village selected from 4,000 photographs taken by Gregory Bateson. The basis for inclusion was illustration of motor development

in approximately the first 3 years of life. In 3 chapters of text and a conclusion, Mead discusses the significant relations between culture and motor development. The Balinese children go through the same general stages as described by Gesell. Differences are found in the creeping-walking sequence, in outward rotation, eversion and ulnar grasp, and in the persistence of a "type of meandering tonus." These differences are related to cultural factors. 115-item bibliography.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3327. Nayel, K. *Influence of parents-child relationship on the future marriage of the child.* *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 25-34.—Two cases of unsuccessful marriage are analyzed and causes traced to their early history. Author warns against using marriage as a therapeutic measure in neurosis, as well as against having children as a cure for marital unhappiness. Recommends extension of psychoanalytic information to the public as well as a psychological examination prior to marriage.—*L. H. Melikian.*

3328. Patel, M. S. *Social psychology: progress during the war.* *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1951, 9, 106-110.—The studies of Cyril Burt and Susan Isaacs are cited to show the three basic groups of needs of evacuated children. A significant contribution of the foster parents is to preserve the children's images of their own parents and homes. If the foster parents fail in this, they have not fully served the evacuated children.—*C. Schmehl.*

3329. Rommetveit, R. (*Institute of Social Research, Oslo.*) *Tilteigning av religiøs tru og åferd, grundska ut fra sociopsykologisk og læringspsykologisk synsstad.* (The acquisition of religious belief and behavior, studied from the point of view of social psychology and the psychology of learning.) *Nord. psykol.*, 1951, 3, 157-169.—The discussion is based upon research data from 180 Norwegian adolescents from three different environments, planned to contribute toward the understanding of the influence of divergent social (religious) norms on growing-up people. In spite of the homogeneity of religious school education, large and significative differences in religious attitudes are revealed between groups. Most striking is the difference between the rural group (from a fishing and farming district) and the urban group (from a workman's district). English summary. Bibliography.—*M. L. Reymert.*

3330. Scott, J. P., Fredericson, Emil, & Fuller, John L. (*Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Me.*) *Experimental exploration of the critical period hypothesis.* *Personality*, 1951, 1, 162-183.—Using animal subjects, particularly the dog, the purpose was to determine the relation between early experience to behavior in later life. In the dog it was found that there were five stages of development: (1) neonate, (2) transition, (3) socialization, (4) juvenile, and (5) adult period. The results demonstrate that disturbances of behavior are more likely to occur in the third or socialization period. Disturbances in previous periods have no after effects. 16 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3331. Sears, Robert R. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Symposium on genetic psychology. 3. Effects of frustration and anxiety on fantasy aggression. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 498-505.—Frustration and punishment are studied as variables that influence the frequency of fantasy aggression and the choice of doll agents for its portrayal. The data suggest that the child who shows a great deal of thematic aggression may be not only a highly frustrated child, but, contrary to common sense, also may have been punished a great deal for his real life aggression. Also, the rapid increase, through several sessions, of the use of parent dolls in aggressive sequences suggests a relatively low anxiety about parental punishment.—R. E. Perl.

3332. Secler-Riou, —. *L'enfant dans le cadre familial.* (The child in the family circle.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 847-859.—In our civilization the family furnishes the earliest environment for the child's development. Here his personality is first formed. It is an intermediary where he is prepared for his life in society. Here he enters into a community life with others whereby he learns social relations and participates in the problems of the group. The family is the unit of society, and forms the point of departure between the child of today and the man of tomorrow. Its mission is to prepare for the child's future social adaptation.—G. E. Bird.

3333. Spitz, René A. (*N. Y. Psychoanalytic Inst., New York.*) Purposive grasping. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 141-148.—First the value of freeing the hand, and the freeing of the mouth as a result of freeing the hand, in developing a human civilization is discussed briefly. Then, two independent processes involved in the development of the reflex are considered. (1) An adequate neuro-muscular pattern including the sequence of the clutching reflex, two-arm-grasping, and one-hand-grasping with opposed thumb must develop. (2) The reality principle, capacity to delay the urge to grasp until the situation is appropriate for grasping the desired object, must emerge. Grasping is mastered when by use of the neuro-muscular pattern the environmental opportunities can be exploited for gratifying the need to grasp. 10 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3334. Tezner, Otto. *Das Wunderkindphänomen in der Entwicklung des normalen Kindes.* (The wonderchild phenomenon in the development of the normal child.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 18, 157-166.—From his pediatric practice the author observes in young children the appearance of special talents which are largely due to imitation or particular gifts of protracted interest and concentration. These special capacities often disappear and seem to be only phases in the development of the ultimately average adult. The truly poetic talent is of another character than an early rhyming skill as is the truly musical gift to be distinguished from a precocious ability to imitate and remember tunes. French & English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3335. Thurston, John R. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*), & Mussen, Paul H. Infant feeding gratification and adult personality. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 449-458.—Data on 91 college students were obtained from oral traits in the subjects brought out by TAT and from questionnaires on adequacy of nursing gratification administrated to their mothers. On the basis of psychoanalytic theory certain predictions as to the effects of early frustration on adult personality were made. The results are conflicting and no relation is found. 11 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3336. Wallon, Henri. *L'évolution psychique de l'enfant.* (Psychological evolution of the child.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 16: 3317), 799-812.—A child from birth to the age of three is engaged in feeding, movement, balance and orientation in space. This is a period of dependency upon adults. At the age of three personality manifests itself. Selfhood and a concept of ownership develop. From three to five, he takes his place in reference to others, in the home and outside. About six or seven, he enters school and begins to act on his own responsibility. Near the age of 11 or 12, intellectual development and moral evolution are evident. From a state of infirmity and total dependence he gradually attains his place in society and adapts himself to his environment.—G. E. Bird.

3337. Wallon, Henri. *Le jeu chez l'enfant.* (The child's play.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 919-925.—Play is the child's most spontaneous activity. Education, therefore, aims to give to work the same attraction and immediate interest. After the consideration of various theories of play the author concludes that it is the exploration of a function in all its possibilities, as in the evolution of language from the spontaneous use of all the phonetic material of all languages. A noteworthy quality of a child's play is pretense, wherein he exercises his imagination, making it possible to change the face of things momentarily. Play shows a continuous progress, a succession of aptitudes arriving at maturation.—G. E. Bird.

3338. Wolman, Benjamin. (*City Coll., New York.*) Sexual development in Israeli adolescents. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 531-559.—The age group from 12 to 19 was roughly divided into three stages: pre-puberty, puberty, and post-puberty. The sexual development of a group of 309 Israeli youths (207 women and 102 men) was traced through these stages in terms of physical development, masturbation, homosexuality, physical contact, intercourse, etc., and these findings were compared with other national group findings.—L. N. Solomon.

3339. Woods Schools. Child Research Clinic. The exceptional child in infancy and early childhood. *Proc. Conf. Child Res. Clin. Woods. Schs.*, 1950. 48 p.—"The proceedings of the annual spring conference on education and the exceptional child of the Child Research Clinic of the Woods Schools" have been published in this pamphlet. It includes the following addresses: "Early recognition of developmental handicaps," by Randolph K. Byers; "Some

early factors in establishing object relationship," by Margaret E. Fries; "Exceptional children—principles for their guidance," by Ethel B. Waring; "Play as a learning process," by Margaret S. Mahler; "The eating patterns of normal and exceptional children" by Louise M. Smith; and "The development of oral language in children," by Harold Westlake.—*G. I. Corona.*

3340. Zazzo, M. (*L'école des Hautes Études, Paris.*) *Le développement intellectuel de l'enfant.* (The intellectual development of the child.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 813-823.—Various theories and tests of intelligence are discussed, with the conclusion that intelligence is, at best, a vague term. When the six-year-old enters the school environment, with its objective interests, he has left the family circle where he lived in a medium of affectivity. From six to seven, feeling and sentiment are unimportant to him. At this time his mechanical intelligence begins to develop. From 12 to 13 new interests awaken. Adolescence brings a return to the life of feeling, which enriches experience and gives new direction to his intelligence.—*G. E. Bird.*

3341. Ziwer, M. (*Farouk U., Alexandria, Egypt.*) **Difficult parents.** *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 3-12.—Parents project their unresolved difficulties on their children, hence producing the difficult problem child. To have psychologically healthy children, we need psychologically healthy mothers.—*L. H. Melikian.*

(See also abstracts 3197, 3207, 3506, 3580, 3600, 3604, 3608)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

3342. de Medeiros, Mauricio. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) *Neuroses e psicoses do climacterio feminino.* (Neuroses and psychoses of the female climacteric.) *J. Brasil. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 69-80.—Neurotic crises of the climacteric are very frequent and may be diagnosed even in the premenopausal period. In them hormonal factors play a role but psychogenic factors predominate. Neurotic phenomena may occur tardively, many times after the menopause but their climacteric origin is evidenced by the efficacy of hormonal therapeutics. The psychoses of the climacteric are more rare. In them predominates a genotypical condition. Their prognosis is generally favorable. Persecutory ideas of erotic nature are characteristic in certain forms of climacteric psychosis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3343. Kotsovsky, D. *Die internationale gerontologie.* (International gerontology.) *Scientia*, 1949, 84, 55-60.—Modern gerontology is acquiring a medical frame of reference and also becoming a scientific and medico-social problem of international importance. Only through strongly organized international cooperation can the problem and prophylaxis of old age be solved, as has been done in the struggle against tuberculosis and cancer.—*N. De Palma.*

3344. U. S. Federal Security Agency. *Man and his years; an account of the First National Conference on Aging.* Raleigh, N. C.: Health Publications Institute, Inc., 1951. viii, 311 p.—This objective account of the First National Conference on Aging held at Washington, D. C., 1950 and sponsored by the Federal Security Agency summarizes the discussions in the following areas: population change and economic implications; income maintenance; employment, employability, and rehabilitation; health maintenance and rehabilitation; education; family life, living arrangements, and housing; creative and recreational activities; religious programs and services; professional personnel; aging research; community organization.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstracts 3473, 3562)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

3345. Brachfeld, Oliver. *La responsabilité morale et la psychologie adlérianne.* (Moral responsibility and Adlerian psychology.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 554-573.—"Adlerian individual psychology and moral responsibility are consubstantial in their essence. . . . The Adlerian system is a particularly moral system and by its emphasis on the autonomous and undetermined character of man, by its supremacy of the psychological aspect of causation, it is very near Christian theology." English abstract.—*G. Besnard.*

3346. Fallaw, Wesner. (*Andover Newton Theol. Sch., Newton Centre, Mass.*) *Developing the neighborhood group.* *Relig. Educ.*, 1951, 46, 334-341.—Neighborhood groups offer rich opportunities for spiritual growth and for the solution of common problems. A 21 item groupness report form is given. The author feels that club-like organization should be avoided.—*G. K. Morlan.*

3347. Gunderson, Robert Gray. (*Oberlin Coll., Oberlin, Ohio.*) *Dangers in group dynamics.* *Relig. Educ.*, 1951, 46, 342-344.—"Religious educators should be aware of dangers in endorsing a movement in which: (1) basic assumptions are open to serious challenge; (2) experimental work suffers from inadequately defined terminology and the use of the unprecise measuring instruments; (3) advocates make exaggerated claims of scientific virtue."—*G. K. Morlan.*

3348. Leaver, E. W. (*Electronics Associates, Ltd., Toronto, Canada*), & Brown, J. J. *The need for general laws in the social sciences.* *Science*, 1951, 114, 379-382.—"Today we stand badly in need of some general laws dealing with the dynamics and statics of society." The laws should refer to the *sociocosm*, which is characterized by unique values for "(1) degree of homogeneity of the components; (2) degree of integration; (3) rate of change of the degree of integration; (4) degree of organization; (5) degree of approach to man's own ideals," when compared with biological and social integrations. Stresses between man and *sociocosm* (leading to tension, helplessness and strife) arise from differential

rates of change of each. Coping with these stresses involves dealing with the fundamental laws of the sociocosm.—*B. R. Fisher.*

3349. Lennon, Mary Isidore. *Sociology and social problems in nursing*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1951, 385 p.—This textbook is intended to point out the social problems of illness, especially as they have pertinence to the nurse and the problems of nursing. The first part deals primarily with questions of sociology while the second deals with disease, especially in its social aspects.—*S. M. Amatora.*

3350. O'Brien, Robert W. (*U. Washington, Seattle*), Schrag, Clarence C., & Martin, Walter T. *Readings in general sociology*. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1951. xvi, 362 p. \$2.50.—A collection of 79 "simple but significant" sociological studies under these general headings: sociology and science, research techniques, culture, socialization, demography and ecology, social interaction, social organization. Individual articles and sections briefly introduced by editors. Chart for correlating the readings with chapters in 14 widely used introductory texts, brief biographical notes on authors of articles, and index are included.—*B. R. Fisher.*

3351. Parsons, Talcott. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *Illness and the role of the physician: a sociological perspective*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 452-460.—Certain features of the phenomena of illness, the process of therapy and the role of the therapist are presented as aspects of the general social equilibrium of modern Western society. Illness is discussed as a possibly motivated type of behavior and the role of the sick person is seen as a social role rather than a condition. If mental illness is on the increase, for instance, it could have a positive meaning; the increase in mental illness may constitute a diversion of tendencies to deviance from other channels of expression into the role of illness, with consequences less dangerous to the stability of society than certain alternatives might be.—*R. E. Perl.*

3352. Semrad, Elvin S., & Arsenian, John. *The use of group processes in teaching group dynamics*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 358-363.—A method for, and experiences with, teaching group dynamics by forming groups is described. In appraisal of the technique, participants vary greatly but most agree that they have learned something that may be carried over into other groups. The method also permits crossing the bridge between theory and practice and provides insight into the procedure for observing and/or conducting group meetings more effectively.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3353. Snyder, Ross. (*Chicago (Ill.) Theological Sem.*) *Group dynamics in the life of the church*. *Relig. Educ.*, 1951, 46, 323-328.—The discipline of group dynamics provides opportunities for people "to communicate one's feelings in such a way as to be understood, how to listen not only to the ideas that another person is saying, but to the 'situation of the self' which is talking; how to 'center down' to one's own inner moral integrity; how to change under

self-direction, one's opinion, attitudes and relationships."—*G. K. Morlan.*

3354. Stocker, A. *Psychologie structurale de la personne et responsabilité morale*. (*Structural psychology of man and moral responsibility*.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 595-605.—Man and society are made up of a hierarchy of values. Unless this hierarchy of values is the same for man and the society in which he lives, he cannot be considered as entirely responsible for his actions.—*G. Besnard.*

(See also abstract 3651)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

3355. Bacon, Selden D. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) *Studies of drinking in Jewish culture. I. General introduction*. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 444-450.—An introduction to a series of reports on drinking in Jewish culture pointing out defects in previous defects in previous applications of the scientific method to the study of the problem of alcohol and what the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies is doing to meet these defects.—*J. M. Costello.*

3356. Block, Jack (*U. California, Berkeley*), & Block, Jeanne. *An investigation of the relationship between intolerance of ambiguity and ethnocentrism*. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 303-311.—The Berkeley Ethnocentrism Scale was used to measure ethnocentrism. The number of trials necessary to establish a norm in the autokinetic situation was used to determine the intolerance of ambiguity. The results support the Frenkel-Brunswick hypothesis that these two variables are intrinsically related. 12 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3357. Devereux, George. *The oedipal situation and its consequences in the epics of ancient India*. *Samikṣā*, 1951, 5, 5-13.—"An examination of two ancient Indian legends shows that they may be viewed as barely disguised reflections of the child's psychosexual development, from the oedipal stage through puberty. . . . This finding contradicts the criticism that the nature (as distinct from the form and content) of the basic Freudian mechanisms is culturally determined, or else that they are a response to the analyst's overt or devious suggestions."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3358. Farber, Maurice L. (*U. Connecticut, Storrs*) *English and Americans: a study in national character*. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 241-249.—31 questionnaire blanks for English and 81 for American central office insurance employees were studied for national differences. The questionnaire consisted of 21 incomplete sentence statements, with special emphasis on: "The qualities I admire most in a person are. . . ." The American sample produced significantly greater numbers of responses in the categories: "Un-moral environment-exploiting qualities," and "Characteristics possibly involving anxiety about aggression from others." The British showed more in "Control of anti-social impulses," and "Direct good impulses and cognitions." The category "Sense of humor" revealed no significant

differences. The author recognizes several sampling problems, particularly as to whether members of a single occupation can be taken as valid representatives for the country.—*R. W. Husband.*

3359. Joseph, Alice (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Murray, Veronica F. *Chamorros and Carolinians of Saipan: personality studies.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press, 1951. 381 p. \$5.00.—The Arthur Point Scale, Rorschach, and Bender Gestalt tests were given to members of 2 ethnic groups of Saipan, the Chamorros and the Carolinians. The intelligence test on children indicated averages for the former group at U. S. dull normal average, and on the latter in the U. S. average range. Typical personality pictures were revealed by both the Rorschach and the Bender Gestalt tests. All persons locally considered "crazy" were psychiatrically studied and showed little difference from U. S. norms. A final chapter discusses the clinical and statistical findings with problems of acculturation.—*I. L. Child.*

3360. Kaufmann, Friedrich. *Die Teufelsfigur als sozialpsychologisches Symbol.* (The figure of the devil as a social-psychological symbol.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 148-162.—The symbol of the devil is probably present in every kind of mass hatred. It can be detected in the grotesque notions which the antisemites have of "the" Jew and the analogous ideas which the Germanophobes have formed of "the" German. By means of psychoanalytic techniques the instinctive roots of mass hatred are uncovered and ways of counteraction are suggested. English & French summaries.—*K. F. Muensinger.*

3361. Marrow, Alfred J. *Living without hate: scientific approaches to human relations.* New York: Harper, 1951. xii, 269 p. \$3.50.—Action research that gets whole groups involved is the most promising method for improving intergroup relations. This book reports action research in process on food, employer, and customer prejudices. Other chapters deal with causes of prejudice in schools, segregated and non-segregated housing, the rehabilitation of a gang, the effects of segregation, changing conflict to cooperation in industry, use of laws to reduce prejudice, community self-surveys, training of leaders, how to handle hate incidents, and training others to handle bigots.—*G. K. Morlan.*

3362. Murray, V. F., & Joseph, A. *The Rorschach Test as a tool in action research: a study of acculturation phenomena in a group of young Chamorro women.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 362-384.—The Rorschach records of a group of young Chamorro women, natives of Saipan, were studied in terms of a comparison of records of school teachers with those of young women in other occupations. Teachers' records seemed more indicative of emotional imbalance than did those of the other group and those of a random sample of 50 Chamorro girls. The authors hypothesize that, because of historical background and recent acculturation pressures, Chamorro women are functioning under such great

anxiety that any increase in stress brings them to the limits of their control. Teachers, by the nature of their occupation, are under greater stress than other groups to acquire new attitudes and information rapidly.—*B. J. Flabb.*

3363. Radcliffe-Brown, A. R., & Forde, Daryll. (Eds.) *African systems of kinship and marriage.* New York: Oxford University Press, 1950. 399 p. \$6.00.—In an 85-page introduction, Radcliffe-Brown deals with kinship systems and aspects of social structure centering around the family in a world-wide setting, using examples from African and other preliterate societies, but also from Western societies. He is concerned in part with terminology and classification of structures, but primarily with functional interpretation of the adjustive role played in the life of the society by each aspect of structure. The remainder of the book is a series of nine chapters by as many experts, each dealing with social structure in some particular society, or group of societies, in Africa.—*I. L. Child.*

3364. Snyder, Charles R., & Landman, Ruth H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Studies of drinking in Jewish culture. II. Prospectus for sociological research on Jewish drinking patterns.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 451-474.—The plan of the part of an intensive study of several ethnic and status groups which concerns the Jewish group is outlined. The rationale for this special study, a brief discussion of the work of others on this group showing their influence on the formulation of the present study and the authors' own research approach are given. 29 references.—*J. M. Costello.*

3365. Titiev, Mischa. *Araucanian culture in transition.* Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1951. xii, 164 p. \$2.50. (*Michigan University, Mus. Anthropol. Occ. contr.*, No. 15.)—A report concerned with the recent and contemporary culture of the Araucanians, a large tribe of South American Indians (Southern Chile). Objectives are the study of kinship and social and political organization, as well as the dynamics of cultural change brought about by acculturation.—*H. H. Strupp.*

(See also abstract 3326)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3366. Buck, John N. (*Lynchburg State Colony, Va.*) *The use of the House-Tree-Person test in a case of marital discord.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 405-434.—The factors underlying a case of marital discord are analyzed by the use of the House-Tree-Person Test. A detailed description of the drawings produced and an analysis of them is presented.—*B. J. Flabb.*

3367. Burkhardt, Roy A. *The church program of education in marriage and family.* *Pastoral Psych.*, 1951, 2(18), 10-14.—In discussing the education for parents of children from birth to twelve, he considers the needs of each age, and indicates how a church can provide parents' clubs to provide understanding and mutual support. Goals for individual growth

are (1) to achieve one's maximum potentiality, (2) to grow in ability to give love, (3) to know right from wrong, and (4) come to live by some deep authority within himself.—P. E. Johnson.

3368. Havighurst, Robert J. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*, & Morgan, H. Gerthon. *The social history of a war-boom community.* New York: Longmans, Green, 1951. xix, 356 p. \$4.00.—An account of what happened to the people and institutions of a small American town (Seneca, Illinois) as it went through an industrial boom during World War II. The purposes of the survey were: (1) to study the adaptation of social institutions to rapid social change; (2) to study the adaptation of people to new conditions of living; (3) to study the influence of a crisis on the long-time history of a community; (4) to record an aspect of American life during wartime.—A. J. Sprow.

3369. Lierzt, Rhaban. *L'imago du père et son influence sur l'éducation religieuse.* (The imago of the father and its influence on religious education.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 583-588.—"The imago created by a good and kind father can be the basis on which religious education may build up a faith in God." Four brief case histories. English abstract.—G. Besnard.

3370. McGuire, Carson. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) *Family backgrounds and community patterns.* *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 160-166.—Explanation of a "Schematic diagram of a community" which the author hopes will help identify the probable places of families in a community. Comments about the characteristics and variations which are possible under different conditions.—M. M. Gillet.

3371. Marmor, Judd. *Psychological trends in American family relationships.* *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 145-147.—The patriarchal character of family life is gradually disappearing in favor of "democratic equalitarianism" where "woman is entitled to an equal voice in the affairs of the family . . ." and in the "professions, politics and business." Altho the "changes have created much confusion" and certain conflicts which "reflect themselves also in sexual disturbances," and in the attitudes of the children to life . . . "the general trend is a healthy one."—M. M. Gillet.

3372. Stott, Leland H. (*Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.*) *The problem of evaluating family success.* *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 149-153.—"Family researchers . . . are trying to determine and to describe . . . some of the universal requisites for successful marriage . . . in [our] changing culture." The "criterion of family success" would be the satisfactory functioning of each member as an individual and as a member of the group.—M. M. Gillet.

3373. Terman, L. M. (*Stanford U., Calif.*) *Correlates of orgasm adequacy in a group of 556 wives.* *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 115-172.—This study of orgasm adequacy of 556 women included comparison between "adequate" and "inadequate" wives

according to a marital happiness scale. In the specific sexual adjustment category, number of copulations per month, wife's rating of degree of satisfaction from intercourse, and opinion as to how well-mated they are, stood out. Of 35 items relating to background, not one was reliable. Nor were data on childhood conditioning. Few personality items showed genuine difference. Two scales, 52 items for men and 68 for women, were devised, in an attempt to predict orgasm success, and showed validity coefficients of .65 for women and .45 for men. Finally, orgasm adequacy is only one of many factor influencing wife's marital happiness.—R. W. Husband.

(See also abstracts 3329, 3332, 3619)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

3374. Bose, G., & Ganguly, D. *Psychological study of language.* *Samikṣā*, 1951, 5, 1-4.—This paper is a continuation of a previous one and considers such problems as the infinitive forms of verbs, words involved in wish fulfillment, and the revelations of psychoanalysis regarding words allied to wish fulfillment.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3375. Harris, Zellig S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *Methods in structural linguistics.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951. xv, 384 p. \$7.50.—A general treatise of methods for analyzing the structure of a language. For each of the basic steps in analysis, the purpose, nature, and results of the procedure are completely described. The schedule of procedures is essentially as follows: First, the distinct phonologic elements are determined and the relations among them investigated. Then the distinct morphologic elements are determined and the relations among them investigated. In this way the regularities occurring in the speech flow in any language community can be stated, although the methods do not eliminate non-uniqueness in descriptions.—J. B. Carroll.

3376. Martin, Daniel W. (*RCA Victor Division, Camden, N. J.*) *Uniform speech-peak clipping in a uniform signal-to-noise spectrum ratio.* *J. acoust. Soc. Amer.*, 1950, 22, 614-621.—A function relating word articulation to (1) the ratio of unclipped speech to noise (in db), and (2) to the amount of uniform (frequency wise) symmetrical peak clipping (in db) is determined experimentally. For different amounts of clipping (less than 30 db) curves of word articulation vs. unclipped signal-to-noise ratio approach as a limit the special curve for no clipping, as the signal-to-noise ratio becomes sufficiently large.—W. A. Rosenblith.

3377. Miller, George A. (*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.*) *Language and communication.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1951. xiii, 298 p. \$5.00.—A textbook designed for upper-class undergraduate or graduate courses in the psychology of communication. It is divided into 12 chapters: By way of introduction, Phonetic approach, Perception of speech, Statistical approach, Rules for using symbols, Individual differences,

Verbal behavior of children, Role of learning, Verbal habits, Some effects of verbal habits, Words, sets and thoughts, and The social approach. Instructional suggestions are included in the foreword and questions for discussion follow each chapter. The orientation is in terms of recent information theory and the emphasis is upon a behavioristic account of the experimental facts. 296-item bibliography.—*M. J. Wayner, Jr.*

3378. Newman, Edwin B. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) The pattern of vowels and consonants in various languages. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 369-379.—The same set of Biblical passages was studied in various languages including English, French, German, Hebrew, Italian, etc. The text is regarded as a series of binary items, a vowel as zero and a consonant as one, with punctuation and spaces disregarded, e.g., 1101010101110101. Two measures were computed: a "step-by-step autocorrelation (degree of relationship between an event at any time t and the event which follows it at times $t + t_0$) function and the measure of certainty (mathematically equivalent to negative entropy). Some systematic differences among languages in terms of syllabic structure are apparent. The possibility that "statistics of words are best considered on that (recoding) level apart from the statistical properties of letters" is recognized.—*S. C. Erickson.*

3379. Nobre de Melo, A. L. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) Integração e dissolução da linguagem animal; ensaio de psicologia comparada. (Integration and dissolution of animal language; essay in comparative psychology.) *J. Brasil Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 62-68.—It is argued (1) that the earliest stage in the evolution of language in man and animals is purely affective language, i.e., an expression of affective states, and (2) that in man as well as in animals, a degradation, a dissolution, or a regression of language takes place during emotional states. In man during emotional states of certain intensity and duration occur modifications of vocal timbre and of the duration of phonic emissions accompanied by a greater or less degradation of language. The author then explains as language regression to the affective stage the howls of domestic dogs on nights of full moon, or on rainy or stormy nights, or when in their presence is staged a simulation of noisy group wailing.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3380. Solomon, Richard L., & Howes, Davis H. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) Word frequency, personal values, and visual duration thresholds. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 256-270.—Frequency of use of a word is inversely related to the word's duration threshold (in tachistoscopic exposure). High interest or "value" rank is correlated with relatively frequent use of a word. Therefore visual duration thresholds are an indication of word frequency rather than the operation of such evaluative perceptual processes as "perceptual selectivity" and "perceptual defense."—*C. F. Scofield.*

(See also abstracts 3258, 3661)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

3381. Ort, Robert S. (*Wabash Coll., Crawfordsville, Ind.*) Some implications of the class concept for clinical psychology. *Prod. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 307-308.—Abstract.

3382. Rees, J. R. The health of the mind. New York: Norton, 1951, 207 p. \$2.75.—The fundamental difference of modern psychology from previous theory lies in the acceptance of the idea of the unconscious mind. Physical and instinctive bases of personality are reviewed and specific chapters devoted to the mind-body relation, psychological mechanisms, the cause and cure of mental breakdown, adjustment problems typical of early life, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, and sex education. Adjustment must proceed along three lines—toward ourselves, toward society, and toward the Infinite.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3383. Wittenborn, J. R., & Lesser, Gerald S. (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Biographical factors and psychiatric symptoms. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 317-322.—"Quantified symptom patterns which have an empirically determined, standard meaning are studied in relation to biographical items which may be found in the patient's case history. Although the limitations of case histories are recognized, the study was undertaken in the hope that it might cast some light on the origins of symptom patterns. Those items which characterized the onset of the patient's illness and those items which characterized him prior to the development of his current illness were analyzed separately. The data suggest that psychotic manifestations may be a part of a process of behavioral disturbance which has a long history and has early symptoms which could be recognized if known."—*L. B. Heathers.*

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

3384. Bailey, Margaret B. (*New York School of Social Work, New York.*) Social casework training for marriage counseling. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 166-168.—Few of the "current catalogues of more than 50 accredited graduate schools of social work" list marriage counseling courses. "Conflicts in marriage come from the same sources" as do "other kinds of maladjustment Today's case worker focuses on the understanding of personality. . . ." Therefore there is need for much training and experience in marriage counseling.—*M. M. Gillet.*

3385. Biestek, Felix P. (*Loyola U., Chicago, Ill.*) The principle of client self-determination. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1951, 9, 369-375.—The author enlarges upon the following three propositions relating to the principle of client self-determination: (1) "The client has a right and a need to be free in making his own decisions and choices." (2) "The caseworker has a corresponding duty to respect that right, in theory and in practice" (3) "The client's right to freedom, however, is limited . . . " by his capacity

for exercising such right, by social and moral good, by law and authority, by community standards, and by agency function.—*L. B. Costin.*

3386. Biestek, Felix P. (*Loyola U., Chicago, Ill.*) The principle of client self-determination in social casework. Washington: Catholic University of American Press, 1951, x, 211 p. \$2.50.—The purpose of this doctoral dissertation is "to search a definite body of casework literature for every reference to the client's freedom of choice and decision . . . to analyze the accumulated material . . . and to formulate a definition of the principle." The method used was basically historical with an examination of casework literature from 1921-1950. The principle of self-determination is finally stated in three propositions: (1) "The client has a right and a need to be free in making his own decisions and choices," (2) "The caseworker has a corresponding duty to respect that right . . ." (3) "The client's right to freedom, however, is limited" to a number of factors involving social good, standards of the community, agency function, law and authority.—*L. B. Costin.*

3387. Hudgins, Archibald P. The doctor as marital counselor. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1951, 164, 472-481.—It is suggested that the physician often shirks his responsibility in the problem of marital maladjustment when physical (sexual) factors are involved. Discussions are presented on such topics as birth control and frequency of intercourse as they might be employed with a wife seeking advice.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3388. Karpf, Maurice J. Marriage counseling and psychotherapy. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 169-178.—"The marriage counselor deals with normal people who, on the whole, manage their affairs . . . but occasionally" have problems which are too much for them. The marriage counselor refers to a competent psychiatrist all deep-seated psychotic or neurotic problems, and to a physician those problems which are in his field. Marriage counseling is a professional service "within the means of many who could not possibly afford . . . longer and more involved analysis and therapy." The marriage counselor makes a special study of the ordinary problems, and the "stresses and strains of family life."—*M. M. Gillet.*

3389. Kogan, Leonard S., Arfa, Lillian H., & Heilbrunn, Elizabeth J. (*Community Service Society, New York.*) Validation of caseworker impressions by verbatim interview recording. *Soc. Casewk.*, 1951, 9, 376-381.—The purpose of this study was to test certain hypotheses formulated by intake workers concerning the accuracy of their impressions as to what takes place during the initial social casework interview. These hypotheses were tested against the content of verbatim transcribed interviews. "Typical trends in client responses" tended to be substantiated by the actual recorded material, but impressions about similar trends for worker responses were not generally confirmed.—*L. B. Costin.*

3390. Lyndon, Clara B. (*Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.*), & Lyndon, Benjamin H. Counseling for family living. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 612-620.—Family-life counseling uses a professional team of many skills. It helps the normal and anxious individuals and finds the proper resources for the severely disturbed. It offers "a meaningful professional relationship in which an effort is made to provide education, support or therapy in terms of the needs of the person requesting the service and within the limits of the skill of the counselor and of the setting within which he operates."—*R. E. Perl.*

3391. Menninger, Karl. The purposive organization of case material. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1951, 15, 124-130.—This is a section of a Manual for Psychiatric Case Study prepared for use in the Menninger School of Psychiatry. It is concerned with the task of organizing historical and examination data into a significant whole as a basis for planning the treatment program. An outline is presented for use in thinking through the material.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3392. Morris, C. Social casework in Great Britain. London: Faber & Faber, 1950, 223 p. 12s. 6d.—A group of professional workers contribute to this first book written in Great Britain which describes different forms, ideas, and methods of social casework. The different chapters bring out clearly the varying degrees in which caseworkers form part of the framework of administration.—*V. M. Stark.*

3393. Munro, Marguerite M. Modern casework recording. *Soc. Wk J.*, 1951, 32, 184-187; 197.—This paper deals with the differential use of recordings made by the social worker in terms of the caseworker's and supervisor's use of the record. The author emphasizes that the amount of material dictated or recorded is in itself of little importance. It is more important for the caseworker to evaluate her interviews from the standpoint of movement, progress made, and direction in which the case is moving.—*L. Long.*

3394. Shyne, Ann W. (*Family Service Ass'n of America, New York.*) Analysis of family service agency operation. New York: Family Service Ass'n of America, 1951, 32 p. 75¢.—"This publication presents a summary of the statistics of family casework reported monthly during 1950 to the Family Service Ass'n of America by sixty of its private member agencies, together with comparative data for earlier years." Trends in agency operation since 1936 are discussed. In the analysis of agency operation in 1950, attention is given to applications and intake, volume of service, closed cases, casework interviews, casework staff, work loads per practitioner, financial assistance, cases of service for other agencies. The reporting plan is described and a list given of the reporting agencies.—*L. B. Costin.*

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

3395. Alden, Priscilla, & Benton, Arthur L. Relationship of sex of examiner to incidence of Rorschach responses with sexual content. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 231-234.—"A group of 50 Rorschach records secured by a male examiner and a group of 50 records secured by a female examiner were studied with respect to the incidence of interpretations with either frank or hidden sexual content. No significant differences in the evidence of such interpretations were found. The implications of the findings with respect to the general problem of the patient-examiner relationship in a projective technique setting are discussed."—S. Hutter.

3396. Allen, Robert M., Manne, Sigmund H., & Stiff, Margaret. The role of color in Rorschach's test: a preliminary normative report on a college student population. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 235-242.—A study with a normal college population of 25 was carried out in order to determine a realistic procedure to test the color shock hypothesis, and to establish norms for further use with psychologically defined subjects. Each subject was tested alternately with the standard or chromatic Rorschach plates and with a specially prepared set of achromatic cards. The tests were administered individually by trained Rorschach workers. "Each protocol was rated on a Check Sheet composed of 13 color shock signs culled from the Rorschach literature. Nine of the 13 signs were analyzed and reported in this paper." The conclusions are discussed in detail.—S. Hutter.

3397. Arnheim, Rudolf. (Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.) Perceptual and aesthetic aspects of the movement response. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 265-281.—Movement is discussed in terms of visual dynamics. Form, subject matter, kinesthetic and other factors are considered. The Gestalt and the intuitive interpretations are discussed. Clinical implications are suggested. 16 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3398. Baughman, Emmett E. Rorschach scores as a function of examiner difference. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 243-249.—633 Rorschach protocols obtained by 15 examiners were analyzed in order to determine whether different examiners obtained different distributions of scores. "Chi-square analysis indicated the following: (1) That in 16 of the 22 scoring categories the differences were significant at the .05 level, and that in 12 of these the differences were significant beyond the .001 level. (2) That 6 scoring categories (A%, P, CF, m, and M) failed to reach the .05 level of significance." "Two primary reasons for the differences were suggested: (a) Differences in relationships effected by the examiners, and (b) differences in scoring." The need to evaluate the effect of different sets as produced by different instructions is also noted.—S. Hutter.

3399. Bennett, George K., Seashore, Harold G., & Wesman, Alexander G. Counseling from profiles: a casebook for the Differential Aptitude Tests.

New York: Psychological Corp, 1951. 95 p.—This booklet illustrates the various uses of the test profiles of the Differential Aptitude Tests in school counseling. 30 cases, from grades 8 through 12, are presented in brief form. Each case report includes the referring problem, test results, counselor's report, and editors' comments. Some "notes" on counseling from the profiles are also included. The authors feel that the variety of case material covered in the booklet should "be helpful in the training of the counselor, whether in a university or on the job" and "contribute to professional growth in the special area of test-profile interpretation."—H. Feifel.

3400. Borstelmann, Lloyd J. (Drake U., Des Moines, Iowa.), & Klopfer, Walter G. Does the Szondi test reflect individuality? *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 421-439.—Assumptions on which is based the inference of personality from a task involving affective discriminations are presented. Results of the present experimental study indicate that "communication of personality dynamics via physiognomy [as in the Szondi pictures] is questionable. Variability among the affective stimulus values of the individual pictures tends to produce stereotypes of picture selection." They need to be rearranged so as to provide more equality of affective values and reduce the stereotypic affects, thereby making more justifiable the assumption of "individual affective investments among the stimuli." The h factor is currently under experimental investigation in terms of certain interpretation hypotheses.—M. O. Wilson.

3401. Buck, John N. (Lynchburg State Colony, Colony, Va.) The quality of the quantity of the H-T-P. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 352-356.—Techniques for evaluating the quality of the quantity on the H-T-P test are described in detail.—L. B. Heathers.

3402. Cahill, Robert F. (U. Florida, Gainesville.) The role of intelligence in changes within the Szondi test profiles. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 379-381.—To test the effects of intelligence on change in the Szondi, 5 trials on the test were given to each of 77 high school students aged 17 or 18. There were 48 S's with IQ's between 80 and 100 and 29 with IQ's of 120 or above as determined by performance on two group tests. Change in each vector from one testing period to the next succeeding period was expressed as the percent of the change possible in that vector. S's score was the average of these percents for the five trials. No significant differences in mean change were found between girls and boys or between the two intelligence levels.—L. B. Heathers.

3403. Cole, David. (Occidental College, Pasadena, Calif.) The reliability of a single Szondi profile. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 383-384.—"This study seeks to determine the reliability of a single Szondi profile by comparing the profiles for the first and second administrations of the test in a group of 86 college students." Group data are given regarding the number of factors changing direction of score in

the two administrations, the frequency of change in each factor, and the frequency with which different types of change occur. "The results indicate that normal subjects show such varied responses on succeeding test administrations that no reliable conclusions can be drawn. It is concluded that the results of single administrations of the Szondi test are not reliable."—L. B. Heathers.

3404. Eriksen, Charles W. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Some implications for TAT interpretation arising from need and perception experiments. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 282-288.—"The results indicate that where sensitization occurs for aggressive stimuli, the TAT record is characterized by stories that are openly aggressive in theme and content. In cases where perceptual defense occurs for aggressive stimuli, the TAT stories seldom contain stories with aggressive themes." 6 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3405. Gamundi Kussrow, Zaira, & Lárez, Belarmino. Pesquisa sobre agresividad en el psicodiagnóstico miokinético del Dr. Emilio Mira y López. (An investigation with respect to aggressivity in the myokinetic psychodiagnostic of Dr. Emilio Mira y López.) *Arch. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(2), 23-38.—The reliability of the myokinetic psychodiagnostic (PMK) of Mira y López in detecting aggressivity is studied on 100 adolescents of the male sex in Rio de Janeiro. A positive correlation is found between the 1st and 2nd parts of the PMK. Likewise a positive correlation is found between right and left hand performances on the various parts of the test. The test thus possesses a high degree of "internal coherence." The chains (sagital) are more significant than the rest of the traces for detecting aggressivity.—F. C. Sumner.

3406. Grassi, Joseph R. Suggested refinements of Rorschach scoring. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 255-262.—"The Graphic Rorschach provides a simple, accurate means of scoring the location of a response." A combined graphic and standard scoring method is of value with psychiatric patients who are unable to express themselves (for obvious reasons) or to elaborate details contributing to the responses. However, the combined method is of little value with normal subjects who are complete and thorough in describing their interpretations.—S. Hutter.

3407. Hathaway, S. R., & McKinley, J. C. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory; manual. (Revised) New York: Psychological Corporation, 1951. 31 p.—This manual is a revision of the 1943 MMPI edition. It is "primarily a basic guide to administration and interpretation." The manual covers both the individual and group forms of the Inventory, describes the use of the profile, includes a description of the various Scales, and discusses the general principles for interpreting the profiles. It also contains all the 550 items in the Inventory. 47-item bibliography.—H. Feifel.

3408. Hector, Heinz. Zur Methode der Rorschach-Statistik. (On the method of Rorschach-statistics.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Berl.*, 1950, 2, 214-218.—The center of gravity in present day evaluation of Rorschach responses rests still upon a statistical method which is useful only in a limited way, the nature of the subject's experience being decisive as to the value of the whole test, as to the evaluation of the responses, and the determination of the correlations. Psychic symptoms associated with physiological correlatives perfectly determined are the most certain criteria of a group of subjects fit for the Rorschach test, an association which escapes too often the non-psychiatric popularization of the Rorschach test.—F. C. Sumner.

3409. Höhn, Elfriede. Entwicklungsspezifische Verhaltensweisen im Sceno-Test. (Reactions to the Sceno-test typical of various developmental phases.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 77-86.—The author gave the Sceno-test of G. von Staabs to 100 normal children between the ages of 3 to 15 years, and to an unspecified number of mentally defective children. She subdivided the normal children in 4 different age groups and reports the test behavior typical of each group. The mentally defective children behaved very much the same as the normal children of a similar mental age. The Sceno test (1943) is like the M. Klein play technique (1932) and the C. Buhler World test (1949). It consists of puppets and building blocks, and serves therapeutic as well as diagnostic purposes. 20 references.—Z. A. Piotrowski.

3410. Holt, Robert R. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.*) An approach to the validation of the Szondi Test through a systematic study of unreliability. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 435-444.—In this study, Holt used one subject, who was tested weekly, over a period of several months. Results of the Szondi test, which was administered at each testing session, were correlated with self-ratings obtained on a questionnaire. Correlations obtained seem to support Deri's statements as to the meanings of Szondi factors. They further tend to justify methodological assumptions that one can approach validity through a study of the temporal variations and covariations of test scores.—B. J. Flabb.

3411. Holzberg, Jules D., & Wexler, Murray. The validity of human form drawings as a measure of personality deviation. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 343-361.—Drawings of the female produced by a group of schizophrenic women were compared to those produced by normal women for 174 items devised for this study to measure objectively the validity of human form drawing as a measure of personality deviation. Significant statistical differences were found between normals and schizophrenics and between normals and paranoid, hebephrenic, and catatonic schizophrenic sub-groups.—B. J. Flabb.

3412. Klein, George S., & Schlesinger, Herbert J. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) Perceptual attitudes toward instability: I. Prediction of

apparent movement experiences from Rorschach responses. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 289-302.—Rorschach scores, which a priori seem related to attitudes of tolerance and resistance toward instability in the perceptual field, were used to differentiate between form-bound and form-labile subjects. When these S's were tested for range of apparent movement the two groups differed significantly both in quantity and quality of responses. From the protocols, *R* and *F+%* were the most reliable single differentiators. 13 references.—*M. O. Wilson*.

3413. Korchin, Sheldon J. (*Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.*), Mitchell, Howard E., & Meltzoff, Julian. (*VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Philadelphia, Pa.*) A critical evaluation of the Thompson Thematic Apperception Test. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 445-451.—The authors evaluate critically the following assumptions underlying the Thompson TAT: that Negroes cannot identify with white figures, that Thompson stimuli are exactly comparable to Murray stimuli, except for race, and that Negroes are a sufficiently homogeneous group so that a single Negro TAT is justified. The authors advance arguments questioning the validity of these assumptions. Experimental evidence is presented which does not support Thompson's initial observations, which prompted him to devise his TAT.—*B. J. Flabb*.

3414. Lorr, Maurice, & Murney, Richard. Note on factors measured by the Hildreth Feeling and Attitude Scales. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 381-382.—"The intercorrelations between the scales of the Hildreth Attitude and Feeling battery were subjected to a centroid factor analysis in order to identify the underlying factors it measured. Of the two factors isolated, one measures feeling state or mood and extends from positive high feeling to profound dejection. The second factor of attitude towards people extends from easy cooperativeness to hostile opposition." Presumably the table of intercorrelations used is that of Hildreth.—*L. B. Heathers*.

3415. Meyer, Bill T. (*Fergus Falls (Minn.) State Hosp.*) An investigation of color shock in the Rorschach Test. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 367-370.—"Control and experimental groups, composed of 15 male and 15 female college students each, participated in the study, with the control group taking the regular Rorschach and the experimental group taking the achromatic Rorschach. By analysis of the protocols it was possible to show that there were no significant differences as regards color shock between the control and experimental groups." The results support previous studies and affirm the null hypothesis that color shock on the Rorschach test is not due to the presence of color. The high frequency of color shock in students raises question about the validity of color shock as an index of neuroticism.—*L. B. Heathers*.

3416. Meyer, Mortimer M. (*VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, Los Angeles, Calif.*) The direct use of projective techniques in psychotherapy. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 263-267.—"... a brief study was made of

the testing appointments for the six months period, December to May 1949-1950 at MHC, L. A., a therapy centered clinic. Two items considered were: 1. How did the prospect of tests affect the patient in terms of keeping or breaking the test appointment? 2. How did testing affect the patient in terms of continuation of therapy?" Clinic records are analyzed to answer the aforementioned questions. The question of referrals for testing and contraindications are discussed. The manner in which different therapists make use of reactions and associations to projective test material is discussed.—*S. Hutter*.

3417. Meyerhoff, Horst. Der Rorschachtest als aktualgenetischer Versuch. (The Rorschach test as an actual genetic experiment.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Berl.*, 1950, 2, 373-378.—Performance on the Rorschach test is compared with actual genetic experiments of Sander's school. Striking parallelism is shown in the matter of fore-gestalt and it is thought that the association theory is not as adequate to explain the Rorschach performance as the Gestalt-viewpoint.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3418. Molish, H. B. (*Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.*) The popular response in Rorschach records of normals, neurotics and schizophrenics. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 523-531.—The present investigation offers a new approach to the study of Rorschach P responses by affording a means of determining the frequency with which each P response occurs in groups of adult normals, neurotics, and schizophrenics. Although a group of P response failures occurs in both neurotics and schizophrenics as compared to the normals, no cluster of P responses mutually exclusive for either the schizophrenic or neurotic groups is found.—*R. E. Perl*.

3419. Odom, Charles L. (*VA Ment. Hyg. Clinic., New Orleans, La.*) A study of the time required to do a Rorschach examination. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 464-468.—166 Rorschach workers estimated the time required to complete a Rorschach examination. The consensus is that the average test requires a little more than four hours. Amount of experience and use of various systems seems to have little influence on the time required. Workers agree that there is no way to obtain valid results without this expenditure of time.—*B. J. Flabb*.

3420. Pera, H. Emploi des tests mentaux en neuropsychiatrie infantile. (The use of mental tests in juvenile neuropsychiatry.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 977-993.—Tests of mental and motor development, of aptitude and character are analysed and evaluated, with the conclusion that verbal tests should be supplemented by performance tests and observation of behavior, to furnish a background of resources to assist in therapeutic treatment. Interest in scientific characterology and tests of character is urged. Tests are of diagnostic value for both the psychiatrist and the educator, but they should be checked by clinical examination. Emphasis is placed on the Rorschach method, which gives a silhouette of the subject as

seen at the moment and at the place presented.—*G. E. Bird.*

3421. Schneider, Eliézer. *O teste de classificação de objetos.* (The test of classifying objects.) *Arg. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(3), 39-44.—The formation of concepts studied with tests in schizophrenics, in cases of cerebral lesion, and in children and normal adults has proven of distinct diagnostic value. Among tests employed in this connection the "sorting" or classifying test has been found very useful both for discriminating pathological symptoms and for examining aptitudes for abstracting. In the present paper it is a question of selecting from the test of classifying objects used at the *Instituto de Seleção e Orientação profissional* as much as possible of that which is of diagnostic indication while simplifying its interpretation by means of a practical and quantitative system of scoring.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3422. Shneidman, Edwin S. (VA *Neuropsychiat. Hosp.*, Los Angeles, Calif.) *Thematic test analysis.* New York: Grune & Stratton, 1951. xi, 320 p. \$8.75.—Presents the results of interpretation of the Thematic Apperception Test and the Make A Picture Story test by 15 clinical psychologists who had published their own methods of TAT interpretation. Part I includes the thematic test data. The 15 chapters in Part II present the techniques of thematic test analysis. Data on 5 additional tests—Rorschach, Wechsler-Bellevue, MMPI, Draw a Person, and Bender-Gestalt—are interpreted in Part III. Part IV (5 chapters) gives behavioral data on the case. Syntheses and summary are undertaken in Part V. 63-item bibliography.—*A. J. Sprout.*

3423. Schultz, J. H. *Neuere Literatur zum autogenen Training.* (New literature on autogenic training.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 86-92.—Autogenic training is a form of autohypnosis. Its favorable effects are said to increase with training. A patient imagined daily that his wart was getting smaller and smaller; after several weeks the wart disappeared for at least two years. The theory of this psychotherapeutic procedure is based on the principle that imagination has a special and specific psychic function. "The artist thinks and comprehends through imagination, the scientist imagines while he thinks and comprehends." The author reviews the recent literature mainly German, regarding this form of self-psychotherapy which is very popular in Germany and Western Europe at the present time.—*Z. A. Piotrowski.*

3424. Tanaka, Masaru. (Ehime U., Matsuyama, Japan.) *The projective techniques in personality study.* *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(4), 26-32.—The author discusses the function of projective techniques in personality study. He describes the use of 17 different techniques including TAT, Rorschach, cloud picture, verbal summator, odor imagination, association tests, and play analysis. In Japanese.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3425. Thompson, Charles E. (VA Hosp., North Little Rock, Ark.), & Bachrach, Arthur J. *The use of color in the Thematic Apperception Test.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 173-184.—A study to test the following null hypothesis: "There is no difference between the productivity and content of the protocols given to the standard achromatic cards, of both the TAT and the T-TAT [Thompson Modification of the TAT], as compared with similar measurable factors in chromatic modifications." The S's were 80 Negro and 30 white college students, divided into 4 groups and presented with identical achromatic and chromatic pictures. The use of coloration in both the TAT and T-TAT produced dynamic content as well as verbal productivity that had statistical significance. "The null hypothesis when applied to the total study was upheld. When it was applied to each card, and to each variable scored for each card, and for the total number of cards, the null hypothesis was rejected in more areas than it was upheld." A clinical interpretation is presented.—*S. Hutter.*

3426. Vaz, Vasco. *Prova do catálogo de livros.* (The book-list test.) *Arg. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(4), 7-39.—The test known as "List of Books" and consisting of 100 book titles out of which the subjects are to indicate those they would like to read is presented along with the technique, scoring, and interpretation as established by Mira y López. Results obtained with 525 individuals tested in 1948 (140 male and 70 female adults; 175 male and 140 female adolescents) are compared with those obtained with another sample of 525 individuals in 1949 (140 male and 70 female adults; 245 male and 70 female adolescents). The choices favored by various groups belonging to the two samples were found highly constant. French & English summaries.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3427. Wittenborn, J. R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Mettler, Fred A. *A lack of perceptual control score for the Rorschach Test.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 331-334.—In previous studies a scoring category on the Rorschach representing lack of perceptual control was suggested; this score consists of the percent of the total responses of all those in which the form determinant is lacking or secondary as well as those responses in which the area determinant is W. Mental hospital patients treated by psycho-surgery obtained higher lack of perceptual control scores than non-operated control patients. On a group of 40 schizophrenic patients rated on a symptom scale, low negative correlations were found with all symptom clusters except conversion hysteria where a low positive correlation was found. Only the correlations with the symptom clusters Depression and Hebephrenia were significant at the 5% level. A corrected odd-even, by cards, reliability of .62 was found for this sample.—*L. B. Heathers.*

(See also abstracts 3133, 3237, 3238, 3242, 3323, 3568)

TREATMENT METHODS

3428. Adler, Morris H., & Gates, Phillip H. *Veteran status as a complication of psychotherapy.*

A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago, 1951, 66, 652.—Abstract.

3429. **Betz, Konrad.** *Gruppentraining und Bilderleben.* (Group therapy and imagining of scenes.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 71-76.—The author reports his experience with a form of group psychotherapy which consists of making the patients imagine pleasant scenes in order to bring about relaxation. The attempt was made to appeal not only to visual but auditory, etc., imagination. The author found this "self-relaxation through concentration" very helpful psychotherapeutically. He believes that the strengthening of the communal feeling through such exercises is one of the main factors contributing to improvement. This form of group psychotherapy is said to involve every patient actively.—*Z. A. Piotrowski.*

3430. **Boring, R. O., & Deabler, H. L.** (V.A. Hosp., Gulfport, Miss.) *A simplified psychodramatic approach in group therapy.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 371-375.—"A simplified form of psychodrama has been presented with discussion of problems related to space and equipment, personnel, formulation of psychodramatic situations, assigning of roles, recording, and follow-up discussion periods. Statement was made of significant psychotherapeutic values gained from employing this simplified form of psychodrama in group therapy work in a neuropsychiatric hospital."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3431. **Fenichel, Otto.** *Problèmes de technique psychanalytique.* (Problems of psychoanalytic technique.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 141-184.—A purely scientific quantification would destroy the rich variety of the qualitatively colored analytic experience. Intuition and empathy play a large part. Nor should these, plus a free-floating attention, be replaced by more intellectual effort. On reflection, however, the analyst should be able to explain what he is doing, why he interprets, and what he expects. In this section of a larger work, the questions of dynamic force and economy in interpretation have been studied to emphasize the essential rôle of interpretation in general.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3432. **Gurel, Lee.** (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) *Implications for psychotherapy as derived from learning theory.* *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1951, 60, 306.—Abstract.

3433. **Hora, Thomas.** *The problem of negative countertransference.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 560-567.—"It is the purpose of this paper to demonstrate through an actual case study how an insidious negative countertransference in the initial phase of therapy hampered the progress of the patient, how it created an increase of anxiety and a flareup of psychosomatic symptoms, and how the sudden resolution of the countertransference on the part of the therapist brought about a rapid improvement in the patient."—*L. N. Solomon.*

3434. **Ilharco, Fernando.** *Nótuas sobre a leucotomia de Egas Moniz.* (Notes on the leucotomy of Egas Moniz.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2, 260-273.—The author's admittedly limited experi-

ence leads him to doubt that the curative effects of leucotomy are due to brain alterations as is commonly believed. On the other hand, the author believes these curative effects of leucotomy are of a psychotherapeutic nature. While rendering the warmest and most sincere homage to Prof. Egas Moniz's merits and works, the author differs merely over the interpretation of the therapeutic nature of leucotomy.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3435. **Kahn, Jane; Buchmueller, A. D., & Gildea, Margaret C.-L.** *Group therapy for parents of behavior problem children in public schools: failure of the method in a Negro school.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 351-357.—A report is presented of a group therapy project for parents of behavior problem children which succeeded in white schools but failed in negro schools. Anxieties resulting from minority tensions and status anxieties as well as lower educational-cultural level are offered as reasons for the failure of the negro mothers. An outline of methods in mental health education for parents and school personnel is presented. Successful methods must be tailored to the population to be served.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3436. **Lindner, Robert M.** *Qui doit exercer la psychothérapie?* (Who should practice psychotherapy?) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 322-334.—The campaign now underway to exclude non-medical men from the practice of psychotherapy is based on false notions. Historically, psychotherapy has benefited greatly from non-medical men. The author appeals for better curricula to train psychotherapists.—*G. Besnard.*

3437. **Lockwood, Wallace.** (V. A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Diego, Calif.) *Some relations between response to frustration (punishment) and outcome of electric convulsive therapy: An experimental study in psychiatric theory.* *Comp. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1950, 20, (Ser. No. 104), 121-186.—These experiments were to test the theory that shock therapy is regarded by the patient as a form of punishment. Evaluation of the outcome of therapy was based upon the ratings of three psychiatrists. The first experiment failed to support the view that those responding intropunitively to frustration will be helped and those responding extrapunitively to frustration will not be helped by the shock treatment. The other experiment yielded no significant relationship between psychiatric change and change in type of response to frustration. Thus the results of neither experiment supported the above-mentioned theory. The author criticizes the Malamud Psychiatric Rating Scale on the ground that it lacks reliability and that its steps are indistinguishable.—*N. L. Munn.*

3438. **Loewenberg, Richard D.** *Karl Jaspers on psychotherapy.* *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 502-513.—"In this paper the attempt is made to highlight those daily realities of the psychiatric profession which resist scientific formulations of natural causality, and to illustrate them by quoting extensive, and sometimes controversial, passages which

are here translated into English for the first time."—*L. N. Solomon.*

3439. Marcelino da Silva, Lysanias. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) *O curare na convulsoterapia.* (Curare in convulsive therapy.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 24-28.—Results of curarization in convulsotherapy are reported here as preventing those accidents common to convulsotherapy. On the other hand, it augments the patient's fear of convulsotherapy owing to the disagreeable sensation which it produces.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3440. Margolin, Sydney G. *Étude des fonctions gastriques au cours d'un traitement psychanalytique.* (Study of gastric functions in the course of psychoanalytic treatment.) *Rev. frang. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 197-215.—The concomitant clinical and psychoanalytical treatment of a homosexual Negress reveals that the analytic method allows a preview and the reproduction of physical facts. Certain unconscious constellations being given, associated with the specific modes of reaction of gastric functions, repeatable and previsible, permit methods of verification of analytic data and validation of analytic theory.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3441. Meals, Donald W., & Summerskill, John. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) *A technique for dealing with hostility in activity therapy.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 376-378.—A target used in group therapy sessions with young boys is described. The procedure described "represents an effort to divert dangerously hostile behavior from the group members to destructible objects possessing maximum personal relevance for the boys."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3442. Meduna, L. J. *Carbon dioxide therapy: a neurophysiological treatment of nervous disorders.* Springfield, Ill.: Thomas, 1950. xv, 236 p. \$5.00.—Psychoneurotic conditions are physical diseases just as diabetes and neuritis. "A simple physical agent, carbon dioxide, if introduced into the living organism in an appropriate way (30% CO₂ & 70% O₂ gas inhalation), is capable of curing a certain percentage (68%) of psychoneuroses regardless of their symptoms, their duration, their mechanisms, their dynamics, and their symbolical references." Carbon dioxide therapy "has produced no permanent improvement in obsessive-compulsive neuroses and only transitory improvements in psychotic states." Details of CO₂ therapy administration, case studies, psychological test results, and a neurophysiological theory are presented. 89 references.—*D. Prager.*

3443. Miles, Henry H. W., Barrabee, Edna L., & Finesinger, Jacob E. *The problem of evaluation of psychotherapy: with a follow-up study of 62 cases of anxiety neurosis.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 359-365.—Abstract and discussion.

3444. Murphy, William F. *Problems in evaluating the results of psychotherapy.* *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 653-654.—Abstract and discussion.

3445. Reichard, Suzanne. (*Piedmont Psychiatric Clinic, Oakland, Cal.*) *Some contributions of psychological tests to therapeutic planning.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 532-542.—Factors of prime importance in discovering a patient's amenability to treatment are his ego strength and his capacity to form a transference relationship. The Wechsler-Bellevue, Rorschach, Szondi and the Murray TAT were used to reveal some components of the ego structure such as the degree to which mental efficiency had remained unimpaired by the emotional disturbance, the pattern of impairment, relative strength of passive dependent needs versus active striving for independence, amount and direction of hostility, degree of integration of the personality, insight, probable nature of the transference relationship. Discussion by Anneliese F. Korner emphasizes importance of diagnostic and prognostic indicators and their use in therapeutic planning.—*R. E. Perl.*

3446. Ross, W. Donald, & Block, Stanley L. *Use of projective techniques in the evaluation of neurosurgical approaches to psychiatric treatment.* *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 399-404.—The authors review studies done with projective techniques in an attempt to determine the nature of personality changes, if any, which occur through neurosurgery. Studies thus far completed and reported seem to fall short in various important respects, from the carefully controlled use which could be made of the Rorschach technique. The authors feel that this area of research has not been fully explored. 23 references.—*B. J. Flabb.*

3447. Schmidt, Trudy. *Gibt es eine kindliche Übertragung?* (Does transference occur in children?) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 18, 174-177.—Citing her experience in the analytical therapy of a 13 year old boy, the author seemingly disproves Anna Freud's contention that transference neurosis does not occur in children. Transference is presumably not made by the child, but "happens to him" and readiness for transference exists in even very young children. French & English summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3448. Schneck, Jerome M. *A hypnosis reading list for professional instruction.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 381-383.—14 references.

3449. Seeman, William. (*U. Pennsylvania, Phila.*) *On a stimulus-response analysis of insight in psychotherapy.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1951, 58, 302-305.—A stimulus-response analysis of insight in psychotherapy by F. J. Shaw is criticized as failing to account for the phenomenon of "working through" in psychotherapy, and as appearing to require that insight must always occur prior to the elimination of neurotic behavior. (See 20: 1943.)—*C. F. Scofield.*

3450. Stieper, Donald R., Williams, Meyer, & Duncan, Carl P. *Changes in impersonal and personal memory following electro-convulsive therapy.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 361-366.—In this study a battery of tests was given, pre- and post-shock, to 12 paranoid schizophrenics and to 12 nursing trainee

controls matched individually by sex and IQ. The interval between testings was about 13 weeks for the patient group, 6.5 weeks for the control group. The battery consisted of the CVS form of the Wechsler, the Wechsler Memory Scale, Form I, and a test of 40 items devised to measure remote and recent personal memories. The experimental group, but not the controls, did significantly better on retest on the CVS. On the personal memories test the experimental group showed significantly more change for both recent and remote memories than the control group. 18 references.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3451. Watson, Robert L., & Mensh, Ivan N. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) The evaluation of the effects of psychotherapy: I. Sources of material. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 259-273.—The authors contend that there is little research planning, and little evaluation of psychotherapy—rather a multitude of diagnostic case histories. Guaranteeing objectivity of data, without losing the dynamic character, is a crucial problem. Formulation of hypothesis and design of experiment is discussed. A new form to be used for reporting is given detailed consideration, involving the following areas and sequence: (1) symptoms, (2) traits, (3) background factors, (4) course of therapy, (5) insight, (6) present functioning, (7) prediction of subsequent adjustment, (8) diagnostic label, and (9) feeling of therapist toward patient. Another form, for describing the course of treatment, is also mentioned. Finally, a "test behavior observation guide" is outlined.—*R. W. Husband.*

3452. Watson, Robert L., & Mensh, Ivan N. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) The evaluation of the effects of psychotherapy: II. A case study. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 275-291.—This detailed presentation of a single case is the second article of this series, and is given primarily to show the manner of objectively reporting behavior and diagnosis by means of the forms and procedures devised by the authors.—*R. W. Husband.*

3453. Watson, Robert L., Mensh, Ivan N., & Gildea, Edwin F. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) The evaluation of the effects of psychotherapy: III. Research design. *J. Psychol.*, 1951, 32, 293-308.—In setting up an experiment to study the effects of psychotherapy, there are 4 main variables: patient, situational factors, therapist, and the therapeutic situation. The plan for research reported here provides for the selection of candidates for psychotherapy, intake interview by psychiatric social worker, psychological examination, psychiatric interview, series of psychotherapeutic sessions, and follow-up study. A non-treated control patient, and a normal control group, are to be used. Evaluations of behavior are made at three points: at beginning of therapy, at termination of treatment, and at follow-up. The experimental setup in no way interferes with normal treatment—merely makes it more objective and systematic, and permits isolation of causative variables.—*R. W. Husband.*

3454. Wilson, J. Watson. The treatment of an attitudinal pathosis by bibliotherapy; a case study. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 345-351.—The use of bibliotherapy in changing attitudes and behavior is illustrated by a case history.—*L. B. Heathers.*

CHILD GUIDANCE

3455. Brewer, Joseph E. (Wichita (Kans.) Guidance Center.) A community program of psychological services. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 357-360.—A description is given of the psychological services offered to a community by a child guidance clinic.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3456. Heuyer, G. Buts, principes et méthodes de la neuropsychiatrie infantile. (Aims, principles and methods of child neuropsychiatry.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 959-964.—Neuropsychiatry for children involves the mental and adjustment troubles of the child from birth to puberty. Treatment necessitates coordination of numerous efforts. It is apparent that psychological and neurological development of the child should be investigated during his first three years. So as to treat, as early as possible, psycho-motor deficiencies and character difficulties.—*G. E. Bird.*

3457. Jensen, Reimer. Klinisk børnepsykologi i Danmark. (Clinical child psychology in Denmark.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 125-129.—Clinical psychological work in Denmark started around 1930 when the first bureaus were established in Copenhagen. A Danish Society for Child Psychiatry and Clinical Child Psychology was established in 1950. A child clinic has been established also at the University of Copenhagen, aided by the Rockefeller Foundation. Here it is hoped to train about a half dozen child therapists annually.—*M. L. Reymert.*

3458. Kohler, C. Aperçus sur la formation des éducateurs de l'enfance inadaptée. (Notes on the training of teachers for maladjusted children.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 574-582.—A sketch on the formation of a French medico-social center of neuropsychiatry and mental hygiene near Lyons. English abstract.—*G. Besnard.*

3459. Piene, Fiffi. Nordiske møter for barne-psykatri og barnepsykologi. (Nordic meetings for child psychiatry and child psychology.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 135.—Several inter-Nordic meetings have been held since 1947 in which psychiatrists, psychologists, therapists and others have discussed their findings from therapeutic work with children. Several lectures have been delivered. The meetings are now divided in four sub-groups: (1) team work in counseling, (2) Rorschach, (3) institutional psychology, (4) play therapy.—*M. L. Reymert.*

3460. Schlack, Hans. Die organischen und funktionellen Nervenkrankheiten im Kindesalter. (The organic and functional nervous disorders in childhood.) Stuttgart: Hippocrates, 1951. 150 p. DM 15.—The neurological and psycho-educational aspects of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the treatment of organic and functional disorders in

childhood are dealt with in terms of the respective developmental stages with which they are associated. The author's stated aim is to provide the practicing physician with a vademecum in which attention is devoted to children's nervous disorders in their incipient as well as later periods.—A. W. Aleck.

3461. Steen, Inki. *Klinisk barnepsykologi i Norge.* (Clinical child psychology in Norway.) *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 132-135.—Clinical child psychology started in Norway in 1930 and now has well-established bureaus in many localities. A Norwegian Society for Child Psychiatry and Clinical Child Psychology was formed in 1949. Two references.—M. L. Reymert.

3462. Szurek, S. A. (U. California, Sch. Med., San Francisco.) The family and the staff in hospital psychiatric therapy of children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 597-611.—This discussion of the psychiatric in-patient treatment of children in a hospital emphasizes two aspects of the problem; the relation of the child's problem to the past and current situation within the family, and the area of intrastaff relations. The hospital psychiatric therapy of the severe disorders of children may be a constant experimentation with new ways of living not only for the child patient with other children with similar problems but also for all the adults around him, the staff and his family.—R. E. Perl.

3463. Vuoristo, Gunvor. *Barnpsykoterapin i Finland.* (Child psychotherapy in Finland). *Nord. Psykol.*, 1951, 3, 129-132.—Child psychological work started in Finland in 1925 and has developed rather rapidly. The need for more psychologically trained therapists is stressed.—M. L. Reymert.

(See also abstract 3506)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3464. Baer, Max F., & Roeber, Edward C. Occupational information: its nature and use. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1951. xi, 603 p. \$5.75.—This book is intended to serve two purposes: as a textbook for the counselor in training, and as a handbook for the professional worker. It provides a brief overall picture of the industrial and occupational structure of the nation, and of the labor force. The kinds of available occupational literature are reviewed, and a guide is presented for the appraisal of occupational literature. The major sources of information about occupations and training schools are also indicated. For the individual an outline is given for essential information about an occupation and its interpretation.—G. S. Speer.

3465. de Villemor Amaral, Fernando. Um caso de orientação profissional. (A case of vocational counseling.) *Arg. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(4), 56-74.—The procedure in vocational counseling is illustrated by detailed presentation of a case. Tests, interview methods, interpretation, and recommendations are discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

3466. Gratiot-Alphandéry, H. Orientation professionnelle et adaptation sociale. (Vocational guidance and social adaptation.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 843-846.—To secure proper adjustment, it is necessary to lead the child to the choice of a vocation suitable to his aptitudes and tastes. The problem is primarily social. The child's vocational taste varies according to the occupation of his parents, his social and cultural level, and his manner of living. Many pupils cannot afford the necessary training for a chosen vocation. In a democratic state each should be provided with the means of educating himself and exercising his best capabilities. To this end there should be a classification of workers founded upon individual aptitudes and social needs.—G. E. Bird.

3467. McMahon, Denis. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) Current research needs in vocational guidance. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 200-204.—The real research need is the problem of validation, that is, securing objective, communicable guides of any sort, that will enable a counselor to make exact and specific predictions about an individual.—G. S. Speer.

3468. Purdue University. Division of Education and Applied Psychology. A digest of a cooperative occupational survey of Connersville, Indiana. Lafayette, Ind.: Division of Education & Applied Psychology, Purdue University. 1950. x, 32 p.—A survey of 501 firms in the industrial city of Connersville indicates the wide variety of occupations in which workers can earn their living. The data are felt to be useful for realistic educational planning, and in preparing pupils for employment after leaving school.—G. S. Speer.

3469. Ramos de Bártooli, Vidalina. (Instituto de Seleção e Orientação Profissional, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.) Análise profissional gráfica do trabalho de "electricista instalador." (Vocational analysis of the work of "installation electrician.") *Arg. bras. Psicotécnica*, 1950, 2(4), 77-91.—A vocational analysis of the work of "installation electrician" is given which covers the history of this vocation, the market for this type of work, advantages and disadvantages of the work, wage levels, general and vocational preparation, description of the work, psychotechnical analysis of the vocation (interests, aptitudes, characterological and temperamental traits, general conditions of health and clinical contra-indications, fundamental psychotechnical requirements), and tests for occupational selection of "installation electrician."—F. C. Sumner.

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

3470. [Anon.] Za pavlovskuiu psikiatriu i nevropatologiu. (For a Pavlovian psychiatry and neuropathology.) *Nevropatol. i Psichiatr.*, 1951, 20(4), 3-8.—A year has elapsed since the Pavlovian sessions which decreed a Pavlovian basis for Soviet psychiatry, and "still in the field of revision of psychiatry and neuropathology intolerably little has been accomplished." The writer reviews the

"damage done to Soviet psychiatry" by such "anti-Pavlovians" as Orbeli, Shmar'ian, and Gurevich and demonstrates their consistent hostility to Pavlovian conceptions over the years. Basic problems and challenges in psychiatry are discussed "in the light of the Pavlovian theory of higher nervous activity," and present progress alluded to, such as the reorganization of hospital regimen in line with Pavlov's recorded recommendations.—I. D. London.

3471. de Medeiros, Mauricio. (*U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.*) *Neuroses e psicoses do climatério feminino.* (Neuroses and psychoses of the female climacteric.) *Folha méd., Rio de J.*, 1951, 32, 33-36.—Neurotic crises of the climacteric are quite frequent, and while hormone factors contribute to them psychogenic factors are more important. Psychoses of the climacteric are rarer with usually a favorable prognosis.—F. C. Sumner.

3472. Eliasberg, Vladimir G. (420 West End Ave., New York.) *Psychological and psychotherapeutic quackery on the American scene.* *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1950, 24, 80-88.—This paper is an introduction to case histories in Charlatany. The author offers stories wherein the patients have consulted quacks for treatment of their psychological ills. He feels that there are a great number of systemic diseases, difficult to diagnose, that may mimic such psychoneuroses as anxiety neurosis and hypochondriasis; hypoglycemic and hyperthyroid states; incipient schizophrenia; incipient paresis; cancer of the lungs; vasomotoric abnormalities, e.g., of the carotid sinus reflex; many other serious organic diseases may for a time appear disguised as classical neuroses.—A. Weider.

3473. Ellenberger, H. *A propos du "Malleus Maleficarum"* (About the "Witches Hammer.") *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 136-148.—The "Malleus Maleficarum" is a textbook written by two inquisitors in 1487 and intended as a guide in the trial of witches. It is based on the universal belief of those times in witchcraft and as such it seems logical and coherent, although at variance with the facts. It can be compared with a systematic delusion of persecution. It played a sinister role in the collective psychosis which for three centuries led to the torturing and burning of witches, mostly women. This psychosis has left important traces in popular superstition and has undoubtedly contributed to the development of the antisemitic psychosis of our day. English & French summaries.—K. F. Muenssinger.

3474. Fernandes, Barahona. *A psiquiatria em Portugal.* (Psychiatry in Portugal) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2, 313-344.—The history of psychiatry in Portugal is recounted from the first legislation in 1889 with respect to assistance to the insane. Topics treated in historical perspective are: legislative measures of 1889, 1911, and 1945; problems of institutions of assistance; education and training of psychiatrists; scientific societies; tendencies of theoretical psychiatry; therapeutic tendencies (prefrontal leucotomy and other therapies physical

and psychic). The fundamental characteristic of Portuguese psychiatry is found in the balance maintained between the various organic and psychological tendencies and the avoidance of sectarian and unilateral influences.—F. C. Sumner.

3475. Gordon, Alfred. *Precipitating factors in neuroses and psychoses: impressions and reflections during twenty-five years' observation of a large number of cases, of which forty-five presented an uncommon opportunity for follow-up study to the present time.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 571-579.—Major stress is placed upon the role of the precipitating or crisis situation in the development of the specific disorder. The general medical practitioner and the psychiatrist may be accordingly guided by taking appropriate preventive approaches.—L. A. Pennington.

3476. Guthrie, Riley H. *A survey of the mental institutions of the State of Texas.* Washington, D. C.: U. S. Public Health Service, 1950. 119 p.—A detailed survey of the mental institutions of Texas coupled with the recommendations covering administration, personnel, construction, treatment and training schools and the general impressions relative to the existing conditions for the care of mental patients in this State.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3477. Hoch, Paul H. *Experimentally produced abnormal mental states.* *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 352-355.—Abstract and discussion.

3478. Kurahashi, Masaru. (*Kanazawa U., Kanazawa, Japan.*) *The family investigation of the pseudologist.* *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(4), 23-25.—A report on the family line of a pseudologist having at least 18 persons with some type of abnormal behavior. In Japanese with English summary.—C. M. Louttit.

3479. Lindemann, Erich; Ipsen, Johannes; Vaughan, Warren, Jr., & O'Rourke, Edward. *Mental disorder as a mass phenomenon: a pattern for the study of minor and major disorders, as they affect populations of people based on epidemiologic analysis of suicide and other psychiatric disease.* *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 648-650.—Abstract and discussion.

3480. Menninger Foundation. (*Topeka, Kan.*) *Tenth annual report, 1950-1951.* Topeka, Kan.: Author, 1951. 72 p.—The work of the Foundation in areas of clinical services, education, and research are described. Lists of staff members, stipends, publications, and members of the Foundation.—C. M. Louttit.

3481. Shmar'ian, A. S. *Kritika moikh oshibok v knige "Mozgovaya patologiya i psichiatriya" (T. I.)* (Criticism of my errors in my book "Brain pathology and psychiatry" (Vol. I).) *Nevropatol. i Psichiatr.*, 1951, 20(4), 9-23.—Shmar'ian admits to a long series of "fundamental errors" which came about through "underestimating the importance of the physiological theory of I. P. Pavlov on higher nervous activity" and overestimating the value of his own "psychomorphological approach." Only

Pavlovian theory is "consistently materialist" and "really scientifically Marxist," as "Pavlovian theory alone provides the necessary physiological basis of Lenin's theory of reflection." Shmar'ian discusses the possibilities of Pavlovian developments in Soviet psychiatry along with detailed analyses of his own erroneous ideas.—I. D. London.

3482. Silveira, Anibal. (*Hospital de Juqueri, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.*) A classificação nacional das doenças mentais; sugestões para a revisão. (The national classification of mental diseases; suggestions for a revision.) *Folha méd.*, Rio de J., 1951, 32, 26-32; 36-39.—As suggestions for revision of the national classification of mental diseases, the author proposes: (1) to preserve the same general order adopted in the official system; (2) to open special rubrics for "mixed and associated psychoses under the group of endogenous mental diseases; (3) to list in different rubrics epilepsy properly speaking and the symptomatic convulsions; (4) to reserve a place for psychoses which do not fall into the classic groups; (5) to place at the top of the classification the two groups of neurosyphilis; (6) to classify as distinct items "psychoses due to accidental hetero-intoxication" and the toxicomanias.—F. C. Sumner.

3483. Urban, H. J. Mission et psychiatrie. (Mission and psychiatry.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 589-594.—There is a great need for Catholic psychiatry in missions, especially in China where superstition is flowering. English abstract.—G. Besnard.

(See also abstracts 3148, 3150, 3157)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

3484. Auxilia, F. Indagine statistica sul destino della prole di madre minorate psichiche. (A statistical study of the fate of the progeny of mentally defective mothers.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 9.—Illegitimate children of mentally deficient mothers are in the great majority mentally deficient according to this statistical study. Mentally deficient women can have more mentally deficient children and therefore such women who have had illegitimate children should be taken care of in institutions.—F. C. Sumner.

3485. Cianci, Vincentz. Home training for retarded children in New Jersey. *Training. Sch. Bull.*, 1951, 48, 131-139.—As nine out of ten mentally deficient persons are not in institutions, the care and training depends upon home training, which can be materially helped by coordination of state institution, home teacher, and social agency. The home teacher has for a primary problem helping the mother gain insight into her problems with the mentally deficient child, but beyond this is a community coordinator and adviser.—W. L. Wilkins.

3486. New York. (City.) Welfare Council. Report of the Committee on Mentally Defective Children Under 5 of the Welfare Council of New York City. New York: Welfare Council, 1950. 19 p.—A report of a committee charged with the

"responsibility of looking into the problem involved in the lack of facilities for the care of mentally defective children under 5." During the two year period which this study covered, 1,700 individual children had been registered with problems sufficient in seriousness to establish eligibility for State care. While 794 of the registered children had been approved for admission to care, 230 had in addition been approved but could not be admitted because of lack of facilities. Based on these and other findings the committee offers recommendations aimed at improving available care, increasing facilities and more adequately meeting the demands of the situation.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3487. O'Connor, N., & Tizard, J. (U. London, England.) Predicting the occupational adequacy of certified mental defectives. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 205-211.—From a study of 104 high grade male defectives, it is concluded that employability, as measured by ability to retain a job or meet with employer's approval or both, is partly a function of general locomotor coordination and dexterity, and partly a function of emotional stability. Two separate test batteries yielded multiple correlations of .669 and .674 with the criterion of employability. A multiple correlation of .52 was obtained when only the Rail Walking and Body Sway tests were used.—G. S. Speer.

3488. Sauguet, Henri. La débilité mentale. (Feeble-mindedness.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 965-976.—Feeble-mindedness is characterized by intellectual insufficiency of congenital origin, measured in the child by an IQ of 50 to 80, and in an adult by a mental age of 7 to 10, accompanied by instinctive, affective manifestations and psychomotor phenomena, causing insufficient and incomplete adaptation. The author discusses the difficulties of such individuals from the point of view of personality, intellect, psychomotor and somatic disorders and instinctive, affective behavior.—G. E. Bird.

3489. Thompson, Clare Wright. Decline in limit of performance among adult morons. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 203-215.—The relationship between physical appearance (aging) and mental defectiveness suggested the problem of determining "the course of aging in mental-defectives and its deviations from the aging process found in normals." For practical purposes the sample was restricted to Ss 16 yr. or older with S-B IQ's of 50-69. Ten non-verbal mental tests were used in this cross-sectional studying including certain performance sub-tests from the Wechsler-Bellevue and Stanford Later Maturity Study. The defectives (morons) showed the same pattern of decline with increasing age as did the normal control group. However, the defectives were found to "reach bottom" sooner with relatively little deterioration after age 30, that is, "The decline of performance in the morons therein studied) begins earlier and is completed sooner than in the normal."—S. C. Erickson.

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

3490. Baty, James Marvin. (*Tufts Medical Sch., Boston, Mass.*) Emotional factors in childhood diseases. *J. Maine med. Ass.*, 1951, 42, 139-141.—The role of emotional disturbance in the production of some childhood diseases is illustrated in (1) a girl suffering from chronic vomiting and blood in stools over a 2-year period with condition clearing up only with correction of the parent's overprotection and over-solicitousness; (2) a girl suffering from enuresis which came about in a broken home situation where child was urged to wet the bed and make herself as nasty as possible when visiting her father; (3) a girl with abdominal pain which was ultimately found to be her reflection of the emotional turmoil in a very disturbed family situation.—F. C. Sumner.

3491. Bonnell, G. Osservazioni sul bambino nervoso in alcuni periodi del suo accrescimento. (Observations on the nervous child during some periods of its growth.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3 (1), 24-26.—Shortly after birth the nervous child is recognized by regurgitation, vomiting, frequent defecations, bodily restlessness, tremor, feeding difficulties. At the play age the nervous child is recognized by persistent pallor, lack of appetite, superficial sleep, tendency to sweating, sudden change of color, states of anxiety and anger, abdominal pains of the colic type. At school age the nervous child is recognized by sudden vomiting after breakfast; by the middle or end of first school year the nervous child is recognized by his complaints of headache localized in the front of the head, point-like pains in heart, abdominal pains. 2 fundamental factors make for the nervous child: hereditary predisposition and environmental influences. Each factor is discussed.—F. C. Sumner.

3492. Cotte, S., Aureille, M. A., & Roux, G. Contribution à l'étude des troubles du caractère d'origine mésologique chez l'enfant. (Contribution to the study of character disturbances of mesological origin in the child.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 18, 177-183.—Among 2600 severely disturbed children, 281 cases not due to organic causes were examined statistically. 67% were intellectually normal. Enuresis in 43%, nail-biting in 13% and dysarthria in 9% were the predominating neuropathic symptoms. Birth order proved insignificant, family disruption highly significant. German & English summaries.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3493. Crede, Robert H., Chivers, Norman C., & Shapiro, Alvin P. Electrocardiographic abnormalities associated with emotional disturbances. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1951, 13, 277-288.—A report of observations on one patient indicates that the electrical activity of the heart changes with anxiety. Abnormal T waves similar to those in the pattern of left ventricular strain appeared and disappeared rapidly. Tachycardia and elevated blood pressure usually, but not always, accompanied the T wave inversion. The data obtained over a prolonged period of observation are described and mechanisms

by which anxiety could produce the EKG changes are discussed.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3494. Curtis, William B., & Capron, Elisabeth B. Self-referral in an adolescent girl. Workshop, 1950. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 621-646.—Much verbatim material is included in this presentation of the treatment of a confused adolescent girl and her mother. In the discussion Edward E. Landis points out that the cooperation of the girl was gained by the therapist's accepting her with no preconceived notion of how the interview should proceed; beginning where she was willing to begin. There was progress, modification of restricting attitudes, clarification of conflicts, and the patient is presumably able to meet the vicissitudes of everyday life some what better than she was previously meeting them.—R. E. Perl.

3495. Eastman, Daniel. (68 W. 11th St., New York.) What is anxiety? *Complex*, 1951, No. 6, 40-46.—Asserting that anxiety is ambiguously defined in different psychoanalytic theories, the author strives for a redefinition which states that anxiety results from "a failure in any aspect of a flight response, whether perceptual, emotional, conceptual or behavioral." Anxiety is said to be qualitatively related to fear, and theoretically at least there is an anxiety counterpart to every fear state. Formulations, like those of Rollo May, which proclaim anxiety as the inevitable accompaniment of development, overlook the role of parental love, which tends to minimize anxiety.—H. H. Strupp.

3496. El-Meligui, A. (Ibrahim U., Egypt.) Loss of consciousness and impulsive behaviour. *Egypt. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 6, 97-101.—Impulsive behaviour as a reaction to stress situations is not only a function of the precipitating stimulus but also of the individuals personality make up. The author discusses the following as reactions to stress situations: hysterical amnesia, hysterical paralysis, certain forms of temporary psychoses, as well as criminal behaviour.—L. H. Melikian.

3497. Epstein, Nathan B., & Guild, Julius. (Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.) Further clinical experience with tetraethylthiuram disulfide in the treatment of alcoholism. *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 366-380.—The method, results, general observations during treatment, and a short discussion of 125 patients under treatment with TETD for periods ranging from several weeks to 15 months are presented. TETD is considered effective as a part of the total approach to the problem. Patterns of changes after therapy is instituted are changeable, with some permanent behavior changes.—J. M. Costello.

3498. Fromm, Erika O., & Elonen, Anna S. The use of projective techniques in the study of a case of female homosexuality. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 185-230.—An overt female homosexual was studied by means of projective techniques before, during and at termination of psychoanalytically oriented psychotherapy. The test results [Szondi, Rorschach and TAT] were discussed in relation to

psychoanalytic theories of homosexuality, the history of the case and the treatment results." Two possible new signs for detecting homosexuality on the Rorschach were found: deprecation of human beings in general and of figures of the opposite sex in particular. 33 references.—*S. Hutter.*

3499. **Gardes, A., & Collier, G.** *Sur un cas de délire conjugal.* (Concerning a case of conjugal delirium.) *J. Med. Bordeaux*, 1951, 128, 708-710.—A case of delusion of persecution common to husband and wife is presented. It appears that the wife, the active element who has subjugated her husband has infected him with her delusion of persecution. The conditions requisite for a delusion *à deux* have been realized in this case: a common life, sharing the same interests, the same fears, never going abroad without the other, living in isolation from other people, on bad terms with all neighbors. Separation, incident to the internment of the active element, far from bringing about the cure of the husband entrains in this case an exacerbation of his mental troubles.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3500. **Guild, Julius, & Epstein, Nathan B.** (*Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal*). *Psychosis during the treatment of alcoholism with tetraethylthiuram disulfide.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 360-365.—Four cases of psychosis following the treatment of alcoholism with TETD (antabuse) are reported, one case being a toxic psychosis. In others the authors believe the psychosis may have been psychogenic, toxic, or both. Two case histories are outlined.—*J. M. Costello.*

3501. **Gurvitz, Milton.** (*Hillside Hosp., New York*.) *Developments in the concepts of psychopathic personality.* *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1951, 2, 88-102.—The term "psychopathic inferior" appears to have been originated by I. L. Koch in 1888. Since this date the voluminous literature has not settled whether this condition exists; serious differences in definition do occur; and, different concepts of the condition appear to be in vogue. A 71 item bibliography is appended to this historical review of psychopathy.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3502. **Hanfmann, Eugenia.** (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) *The life history of an ex-alcoholic: with an evaluation of factors involved in causation and rehabilitation.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 405-443.—A thorough, detailed life history of an ex-alcoholic is presented in an attempt to gain a picture of the basic personality dynamics involved. The discussion of the dynamics of alcoholism in the subject, and also of the dynamics of rehabilitation by Alcoholics Anonymous at the end of the article are based upon this picture. 14 references.—*J. M. Costello.*

3503. **Henderson, David.** (*U. Edinburgh, Scotland*.) *Psychopathic states.* *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1951, 2, 84-87.—This article is in introduction to a special issue of this journal devoted to psychopathy. The psychopathic states can be defined, and are an essential part of any diagnostic system. The divergence between apparent insight and foolish be-

havior, the lack of appreciation of real values, the inability to control instincts, are the symptoms of the condition. Although some evidence exists of psychopathy resulting from a variety of extraneous conditions, no specific etiological factors have been isolated.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3504. **Henry, George W.** (*Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York*.) *Pastoral counseling for homosexuals, Pastoral Psych.*, 1951, 2(18), 33-39.—Society deals harshly with minorities, and especially with homosexuals. If the pastor is to help such a person, he must accept him without condemnation, and assist him in gaining self-respect. At the same time he will need to help him attain emotional maturity and learn to live with himself in a socially useful way that he may have the esteem of other persons so essential to his own esteem. "Homosexuality is not a disease; it is an indication of a deep-seated personality disorder." To seek and relieve the roots of his insecurity is basic to growing into emotional maturity.—*P. E. Johnson.*

3505. **Heuyer, G.** *Les troubles du caractère.* (Character disturbances.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 995-1023.—Character, according to the author, is the sum-total of affective tendencies that direct the reactions of the individual in his environment. It is the work of education to strengthen, modify or redirect these tendencies. Three types of emotion are cited: fear, anxiety and anger. Some of the character disturbances mentioned are caused by apathy, impulsiveness, instability, perversity, impulsions, phobias and obsessions, dissatisfaction, irresoluteness, night terrors, tics, schizoid and paranoiac states, and perversions including stealing and lying.—*G. E. Bird.*

3506. **Le Guillant, L.** *Les facteurs affectifs dans la pathologie de l'enfance.* (Affective factors in the pathology of childhood.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 1035-1052.—Attention is called to psychomotor development, intellectual capacity, teaching problems, vocational trend, and pedagogy in general, with emphasis upon the affective life of the child. Reference is made to the theories of Sigmund Freud, Anna Freud, and Spitz, regarding the importance of feeling, both physical and mental, in the early life of the child. Among the pathological conditions discussed are obesity, enuresis and anorexia. Because, during the first years, psychological factors are the most accessible to treatment, the mental hygiene of childhood is of paramount importance.—*G. E. Bird.*

3507. **Lemert, Edwin M.** (*U. California, Los Angeles*.) *Educational characteristics of alcoholics: some critical comments.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 475-488.—The idea that educational differences significantly mark off the alcoholic from the nonalcoholic is critically discussed by the author. The contention is that any differences that are found can be dependent upon factors other than alcoholism. The studies reviewed lead the author to the conclusion that as yet there is no real evidence that the alcoholic's educational achievements are sig-

nificantly different from those of the general population. 17 references.—*J. M. Costello.*

3508. Marty, Pierre. *Aspect psychodynamique de l'étude clinique de quelques cas de céphalalgie.* (Psychodynamic aspect of a clinical study of several cases of cephalgia.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 216-252.—The analysis of a female suffering a non-migrainous cephalgia following affective trauma yields several characteristics: immobility, mutism, mental insufficiency, rigid defenses, erotic displacement to the head, importance of the oral and anal factors. Biological heredity, early cephalgic experience, mother identification and affective trauma comprise the basic etiological ingredients.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3509. Nunes da Costa, A. T. *Reações psicogêneas.* (Psychogenic reactions.) *An. portug. Psiquiat.*, 1950, 2, 345-358.—The following psychogenic reactions are described and illustrated with case material: panic reaction; explosive reactions; psychogenic twilight states; neurasthenic reactions; reactions of Ganser; prison reactions; querulant reactions; sensitive reaction; reactions of the deaf and of the blind; other situational reactions; depressive reactions. The treatment of psychogenic reactions is, as is obvious, essentially psychological, the success of whatever method employed depending on the first contact with the patient.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3510. Nylander, Ingvar. *Application of protracted sleep in the treatment of difficult tics.* *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1951, 18, 167-173.—After several periods of hospitalization for both mental and physical symptoms, an eleven year old boy suffered an acute infectious disease with similar symptoms but without the former predisposing psychological trauma. Exhausting motor symptoms exacerbated the organic pathologic process until a week's soporific treatment was instituted with ensuing permanent relief. Several hypotheses are advanced for the efficacy of the barbiturate, hypnophen. German & French summaries.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3511. Ploscowe, Morris. *Homosexuality, sodomy, and crimes against nature.* *Pastoral Psych.*, 1951, 2(18), 40-48.—Recognizing the ineffectiveness of laws to restrain or correct homosexuality, the suggestion is made to change present laws which benefit no one but the blackmailer. There should be a thorough effort by law enforcement to protect children against sexual advances which may deviate them from normal sexual development. Also male prostitution as well as female prostitution should be curbed to prevent disease, crime, and disorder. But homosexuality is a "process of development, not a matter of choice." Changes in such behavior can be effected only by the more personal influences of religion, education, psychiatry, and social work.—*P. E. Johnson.*

3512. Svall, R. P. Joseph. *Quelques remarques sur les scrupules et leur traitement.* (Some remarks on scruples and their therapy.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 530-538.—Scrupulous persons have a false image of God and any further discussion with them will in-

crease their reticence. Therapy should take this reticence into consideration and is seldom complete. English abstract.—*G. Besnard.*

3513. Stewart, David A. (*U. New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.*) *The problem of value in the study of alcoholism.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 489-494.—The question of value in the scientific studies of alcoholism for curing alcoholics is discussed. The author feels that the question is being neglected in many of the present-day studies. In his opinion, only Alcoholics Anonymous maintain the organic relationship between fact and value in the problems of human behavior although they may not refer to it as such. According to him the psychological, physiological and sociological contributions to knowledge of the problem could well be synthesized by philosophy, specifically ethics. 4 references.—*J. M. Costello.*

3514. Talbot, Beatrice; Bellis, Elizabeth C., & Greenblatt, Milton. (*Harvard U., Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.*) *Alcoholism and lobotomy.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 386-394.—473 chronically ill mental patients who underwent bilateral prefrontal lobotomy (Poppen type) were studied and their drinking habits both before and after lobotomy evaluated. The report gives the conclusions drawn from the study of 179 of these patients who recovered sufficiently after surgery to be discharged to the community. The great majority of the patients did not change their drinking habits and those who did showed a marked change, either becoming alcoholics or total abstainers.—*J. M. Costello.*

3515. Wayne, David M., & Phillips, Elwyn R. (*V.A. Hosp., Fort Meade, S. D.*) *Newsletter for alcoholics: a program of continued treatment and social service follow-up of alcoholic patients discharged in a rural area.* *Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol*, 1951, 12, 395-404.—A Newsletter for Alcoholics was started at the Fort Meade (South Dakota) VA Hospital in an attempt to continue the treatment program of alcoholics after they have been discharged. The establishment, publication procedures and contents, some of the responses received and some conclusions as to the value of this means of communication are described.—*J. M. Costello.*

3516. Ziese, G. *Ein Beitrag zur Psychopathologie der Angst.* (A contribution to the psychopathology of fear.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Berl.*, 1950, 1, 331-335.—Reported is a case of provoked pleasant fear in a patient who by accident became a victim of overdosing of insulin which resulted in a state of intoxication with a touch of fear. The patient thereupon used insulin intentionally to provoke the feeling of fear and of the resulting pleasure. The somatic correlation of this affective state is represented as for example in orgasm, by the vegetative storm.—*F. C. Sumner.*

(See also abstract 3545)

SPEECH DISORDERS

3517. Mills, Alice W. *Speech therapy for the cerebral palsied in a treatment center.* *Quart. J.*

Speech, 1951, 37, 341-357.—Review of the procedures utilized in speech therapy at the Cerebral Palsy Treatment Training Center conducted by the Bay State Society for Crippled and Handicapped in Springfield, Mass. Rehabilitation must be based on a testing and progressive diagnostic program. Technics must be planned in relationship to the type of involvement and the location of the involvement.—J. Matthews.

(See also abstracts 3596, 3597)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

3518. Abraham, Karl. *Histoire d'un escroc à la lumière des données psychanalytiques*. (Story of a swindler in the light of psychoanalytic data.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 89-102.—Infantile deprivations produced a chronic swindler whose cultivated charms and talents allowed entrance to eminent, later duped, social circles. Despite a hopeless psychiatric prognosis, the miracle of seeming cure occurred: marriage to a well-to-do loving widow, a responsible position in her business and acceptance by her children permitted libido transference and re-created positively the entire negative early situation. However, latent anxiety persists lest a disrupting element supervene.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3519. Clemmer, Donald. *Observations of imprisonment as a source of criminality*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 311-319.—Imprisonment is an historically new method of punishment, and rehabilitation in prisons is a very modern concept. No scientific evidence exists with regard to the manner or degree the prison culture affects those subjected to it. From 40 to 80% of released prisoners are subsequently recommitted. The effect of the prison on the individual may in part be responsible for recidivism. Short sentences, stable personalities, continuance of positive outside relationships, refusal to integrate with prison primary groups, refusal to accept prison codes, chance relationships with favorable inmates, and refraining from abnormal sex behavior tend to reduce the effect of prisonization.—R. J. Corsini.

3520. Gibbens, T. C. N. *Recent trends in the management of psychopathic offenders*. *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1951, 2, 103-116.—In the last two decades more attention has been given to the care and treatment of psychopathic offenders while in institutions. The experiences of Denmark, Sweden and the United States are summarized. Psychiatry is most effective with the "best" and the "worst" cases. Special laws are difficult to administer in the present state of psychiatry. Effective institutional treatment has not been as yet demonstrated.—R. J. Corsini.

3521. Hellwig, Albert. *Psychologie und Vernehmungstechnik bei Tatbestandsermittlungen*. (Psychology and interrogation technique in crime detection). (4th ed.) Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1951. xii, 355 p. DM 33.00.—This compendium of forensic psychology is designed to provide practical

information for jurists and related professional workers. Separate sections are devoted to the psychology of investigators, judges, police, witnesses and the accused. The discussion centers around procedures and practices within the German judicial system.—H. H. Strupp.

3522. Karpman, Ben. *The sexual psychopath*. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 584-605.—Abstract and discussion.

3523. Karpman, Benjamin. (*St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.*) *The sexual psychopath*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 42, 184-192.—Sexual psychopathy is more correctly a paraphiliac neurosis. All normal people possess potentialities for sexual deviations, and many show deviations in minor ways. Sexual psychopaths are victims of a disease which harms them as much as it does their victims. Their abnormal impulses are irresistible, being formed by deep-lying psychogenic emotional factors, and are neither cured nor sensibly diminished by punishment. The etiology of sexual disturbances is not yet known. People who are imprisoned and executed for sexual crimes should be studied to learn the secret of their pathology.—R. J. Corsini.

3524. Lacan, J., & Cenac, M. *Introduction théorique aux fonctions de la psychanalyse en criminologie*. (Theoretical introduction to the functions of psychoanalysis in criminology.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 7-29.—(1) Truth in the sciences of man; (2), the sociological reality of crime and the law and the relationship of psychoanalysis to their dialectical foundation; (3), crime expressing the symbolism of the superego as a psychopathological urgency; (4), crime in its relationship with the criminal's reality; (5), the non-existence of "criminal instincts."—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3525. Lagache, Daniel. *La psycho-criminogenèse*. (Psycho-criminogenesis.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 103-129.—In its several aspects of behavior, personality, situation and group, the study of the criminal comprises biologic, sociologic and psychologic determinants, the latter most productive in the contributions of social and dynamic psychology. Difficulties inhere in the likeness of the criminal to the normal personality, in the diversities of interpretation, in the opposed tendencies to place emphasis on constitutional determinants or on socio-cultural and individual experiences. Psychoanalytically, criminal genesis seems to lie in the early rupture of the mother relationship and lack of normal identification with the parent of the same sex.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

3526. Lebovici, S., Mâle, P., & Pasche, F. *Psychanalyse et criminologie*. (Psychoanalysis and criminology.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 29-61.—The authors review the dynamics of delinquency in the child, the adolescent and the adult. Several cases are cited to illustrate the rôles of deep trauma and the resulting undeveloped ego, guilt and self-punishment, the unresolved Oedipus conflict. The traditional views of hereditary structures and social pressures fail to emphasize these

dynamics sufficiently. Effective as is psychoanalysis, lesser measures suffice for the child; for the adolescent, inadequate in ego strength, group therapy is the method of choice. Intrinsic in the dynamic findings of analysis is the indication that early work with mothers, individually or in groups, is the best prophylaxis.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3527. *Lindner, Robert. Sex in prison. Complex*, 1951, No. 6, 5-20.—Reporting on his psychotherapeutic experience with prisoners, Linder explodes the fiction that criminals, homosexuals, psychopaths or perverts are "made" by confinement, and that homosexuals are found in greater number among prison inmates. The author finds that the behavior of psychopaths in prisons is greatly responsible for these common misconceptions. Notable, however, are the regressive effects of confinement in all inmates. Also, homoeroticism (a function of heterosexual starvation) should be distinguished from the integrated and patterned attitudes characteristic of homosexuality. Every prisoner is said to undergo at least some phases of mental breakdown; the most common mental disturbance found in prisons is the acute panic episode, which occurs often when the defenses against homosexuality begin to crumble.—*H. H. Strupp.*

3528. *Michigan. Governor's Study Commission on the Deviated Criminal Sex Offender. Report of the . . . Commission. . . .* Detroit Mich.: The Commission, 1951. xi, 245 p.—A sex deviate is one whose sexual behavior is characterized by repetitive or compulsive acts which indicate a disregard of consequences or of the recognized rights of others, or who indicates an inability to manage and control his sexual impulses. Sex deviation is found most frequently in males. Most sex crimes are symptoms exhibited by emotionally disturbed persons. The true sex offender is timid, unaggressive, and inoffensive. The whole method of dealing with sex offenders and victims should be modified. Forty recommendations are made by this committee for more effective handling of sexual offenses. 200-item bibliography.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3529. *Monachesi, Elio D. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) American studies in the prediction of recidivism. J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1950, 41, 268-289.—Among the objectives of a correctional system is the prevention of the reoccurrence of criminal behavior. Several American investigators have been preoccupied in the study of factors that facilitate or impede favorable responses of criminals to specific treatment plans. By the use of parole prediction schedules, some investigators have been able to predict post-penal success to a high degree.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3530. *Ploscowe, Morris. Sex and the law.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951. ix, 310 p. \$3.95.—There is considerable variation between the states in laws affecting marriage, annulment, divorce, and illegitimacy. Also, legal policies and practices with reference to fornication, adultery, rape, homosexuality and other deviations from acceptable sex

practices vary greatly. Sexual psychopath laws are generally inadequate because they are not implemented properly. Sexual laws are enforced selectively by state officials.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3531. *Schachtel, Ernest G. Notes on Rorschach tests of 500 juvenile delinquents and a control group of 500 non-delinquent adolescents. J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 144-172.—A study using Rorschach's test to ascertain the nature and causes of juvenile delinquency. 2 groups of boys were used as S's. The Rorschach records were obtained by several psychologists and sent to Anna Hartoch Schachtel and the author for blind analysis. The record of the responses to the test and the age of the boy was the only information supplied. 2 sample Rorschach records and interpretations, and 2 trait lists (Rorschach schedule) with diagnoses are presented. The 2 sample cases are discussed in detail. Selected Rorschach statistics for the delinquent and non-delinquent group are presented and discussed in detail.—*S. Hutter.*

3532. *Smykal, Anthony, & Thorne, Frederick C. Etiological studies of psychopathic personality. II. Asocial type. J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 299-316.—"This is an intensive autobiographical and psychometric study of the case of a notorious murderer. The clinical findings support the diagnosis of psychopathic personality, asocial type. The clinical data are interpreted in support of the hypothesis that this type of psychopathy is a developmental disorder involving weak ego formation and a vicious circle of environmental conditionings which progressively reinforce the pattern."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3533. *Stafford-Clark, D., Pond, Desmond, & Doust, J. W. Lovett. The psychopath in prison: a preliminary report of a cooperative research. Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1951, 2, 117-129.—165 men drawn from three British prisons were classified as: psychopaths without head injury or epilepsy (48), psychopaths with head injury (42), psychopaths with epilepsy (14), and controls (61). A four page form for use of examination of each man was made up, and a psychiatric history, social history, EEG, psychological and constitutional investigation was made for each. Preliminary results indicate that the psychopath case be isolated. Reliable significance at the 1% level was obtained by nine inquiries. "Broken homes" did not appear to be more significant in differentiating between normal and psychopathic delinquents.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3534. *U. S. Children's Bureau. Juvenile court statistics, 1946-1949. U. S. Child. Bur., Stat. Ser. No. 8, 1951.* 17 p.—Approximately 413, or 20%, of the country's juvenile courts send their statistics to the Children's Bureau. On the basis of these statistics it appears that in 1949 the number of delinquency cases showed an increase, reversing a downward trend from 1945 on, but dependency and neglect cases were fewer. Juvenile courts are making increased use of unofficial procedures in handling delinquency cases, over 55% of delinquency cases in 1949 being handled in unofficial ways. 70,616

juvenile delinquency cases were reported by these courts in 1949.—*R. J. Corsini*.

3535. Vold, George B. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Criminology at the crossroads.* *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1951, 42, 155-162.—Criminology in the first half of the twentieth century saw a maintenance in the law, of the classical concepts, but a gradual acceptance by criminologists of a positive approach. The theory of physical types has been practically abandoned; the theory of feeble-mindedness declined with better measurement; the theory of deviant personality types while more difficult to disprove has evidence against it; the theory of socio-economic disadvantages also seems weak. The humanitarian approach has not proved its value. The analogy of the prisoner as a sick person does not hold when the criminal does not view himself as sick. Clarification of some problems raised in the past 50 years should be done in the next half-century.—*R. J. Corsini*.

3536. Washington. State Legislative Council. *Survey report [of the] Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.* [Olympia, Wash., 1951.] 32 p.—After reviewing the programs of other states, and after an inquiry as to the delinquency prevention programs and the amount of delinquency in the state of Washington, the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency made four recommendations: (1) The establishment of a permanent youth council at a state level to promote and coordinate programs and services in the field of juvenile delinquency; (2) permanent youth councils at a community level; (3) a statewide statistical reporting system; (4) a legislative program similar to the Standard Juvenile Court Act. A suggested legislative act is appended.—*R. J. Corsini*.

3537. Wheelan, Lorna. (*Maudsley Hosp., London.*) *Aggressive psychopathy in one of a pair of uniovular twins: a clinical and experimental study.* *Brit. J. Delinquency*, 1951, 2, 130-143.—The subjects are 27 year old men who were diagnosed as monozygotes. The aggressive psychopath had a history of three head injuries. His marital relations and work history as well as his social history was inferior to his brother's. Intelligence scores and patterns were similar. Projective tests (Rorschach, TAT, Word Association) show the normal brother to be better integrated. "The case would appear to yield evidence contrary to the results of previous studies where hereditary factors have been considered of particular importance in the causation of crime."—*R. J. Corsini*.

3538. Zulliger, Hans. *Symbolische Diebstähle einer Sechzehnjährigen.* (*Symbolic thefts of a 16 year old girl.*) *Psyche, Heid.*, 1950, 4, 144-150.—Discusses the problem of those thefts by children and adolescents which in contrast to simple stealing are of a more complicated nature. The author describes the case of a 16 year old feeble-minded girl whose thefts had symbolic character. Through projective tests and interviews the author found that the girl did not steal because she wanted the objects. She

stole to get special attention from certain individuals whose love and affection she craved.—*E. Barschak*.

PSYCHOSES

3539. Alexandre, Humberto. (*Institute of Psychiatry, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.*) *Um caso de perplexidade esquizofrénica.* (*A case of schizophrenic perplexity.*) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 87-92.—The case history of a 23 year old single woman diagnosed as a personality in full process of schizoparanoïd deterioration is presented. Transcriptions of her talk portraying her extreme perplexity over her mental condition are furnished and also her Rorschach performance.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3540. Chatterji, N. N. *Schizophrenic drawing.* *Samiksa*, 1951, 5, 32-41.—Drawings were collected from schizophrenic patients in the Lumbini hospital. The characteristics of drawings by catatonics, paranoiacs, and hebephrenics are briefly described. Drawings by one patient are described and analyzed in some detail.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3541. Darr, George C. (*Chestnut Lodge Sanitarium, Rockville, Md.*), & Worden, Frederic G. *Case report twenty-eight years after an infantile autistic disorder.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 559-570.—A girl who, in 1921, was diagnosed as presenting a syndrome which would now be called early infantile autism, was recently hospitalized and studied. The early autistic disorder, the interim adjustment, and the present psychosis are described. In the discussion, Leo Kanner points out how different autistic children are from those manifesting other types of childhood schizophrenia.—*R. E. Perl*.

3542. Ey, Henri. *Ensueño y psicosis.* (*Dream and psychosis.*) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1948, 11, 1-92.—The theory long intimated by philosophers, literary men and some medical psychologists is here defended at considerable length, that dream, neurosis and psychosis are one and the same thing save in the matter of the degree of depth of the dissolution of the personality, the normal dream being the lightest and psychosis the deepest. In psychosis the dissolution of the personality is more or less profound and permanent. Freud saw the similarity of dream and neurosis. The present author extends the dream to psychosis while adhering to dynamic interpretations. The dream character of various neuroses and of various psychoses is explained. An extensive bibliography on the nature of dream is appended.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3543. Fabian, Abraham A., & Holden, Marjorie A. *Treatment of childhood schizophrenia in a child guidance clinic.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 571-583.—The current emphasis on the values of ambulatory care, in which the child and his parents can be included in the therapeutic program, has stimulated this work on the treatment of childhood schizophrenia in a child guidance setting. The aim of treatment is the "domestication" of the schizo-

phrenic child so that he may renounce his narcissistic fantasy world and accept our reality. The child guidance clinic, because of its treatment potentialities, including group therapy, and flexibility of program, is an important community resource for the treatment of childhood schizophrenia.—R. E. Perl.

3544. Fischer, Roland; Georgi, F., Weber, Rolf, & Piaget, R. M. (U. Basel, Switzerland.) *Psychophysische Korrelationen. VII. Leberstütztherapie bei Schizophrenie.* (Psychophysical correlations. VII. Supportive therapy of the liver in schizophrenia.) *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1950, 80, 129-135.—Having found like other authors that the schizophrenic crisis is accompanied by an impairment of the hepatic power of detoxication, the present authors have given to several schizophrenic patients a lipotropic supportive therapy of the liver. Careful observation of the cases has gathered that, as a rule, this therapy does away with the impairment of the hepatic function of detoxication and that at the same time there occurs a psychic improvement.—F. C. Sumner.

3545. Fisher, Seymour. (Elgin (Ill.) St. Hosp.) The value of the Rorschach for detecting suicidal trends. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 250-254.—The Rorschach records of 20 suicidal schizophrenics were obtained. The age, sex distribution, and intelligence of the S's comprising these 2 groups were approximately similar. Analysis of a wide range of individual Rorschach categories and factors revealed that only number of FC's and average initial reaction time significantly differentiates non-suicides from the suicides. The author concludes that "from an analysis of the present study and from a consideration of past related work that little sound evidence really exists regarding the value of the Rorschach for detecting suicidal trends."—S. Hutter.

3546. Goldfarb, Walter, & Park, Paul D. (VA Regional Office, New York.) Dynamic role of group therapy in the total treatment program of psychotic patients. *Amer. J. Psychother.*, 1951, 5, 514-520.—The present report is an attempt to describe the psychodynamic effect of group therapy on psychotic patients. It was found that group therapy for psychotic patients had a specific role in the total program (which included in addition ECT, individual sessions, occupational therapy, social services, etc.) quite independent of the benefits obtained administratively in the saving of the individual therapist's time.—L. N. Solomon.

3547. Grombakh, V. A. *Neprestanno sovershenstvovat' uslovija lechenija i soderzhanija psichicheskij bol'nykh.* (Unceasingly perfect the conditions of treatment and care of the psychiatrically ill.) *Neuropatol. i Psichiatr.*, 1951, 20(4), 41-44.—Bourgeois psychiatry does not respect either the person or the personality of the mentally sick. This "vicious" outlook unfortunately has infected some of those in varying degrees of contact with psychiatric patients in the Soviet Union. The problem of the effect of hospital regimen on the mentally ill has also been

neglected for too long—a problem which even Pavlov underscored. Immediate measures should be taken, to correct damage to the patient through mere residence in the hospital. Experimentation and careful planning with architects, etc. will guarantee in the future the elimination of hospital-induced harm.—I. D. London.

3548. Kielholz, A. *Vom Zwiesinn.* (About the "double sense.") *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 97-116.—The term "double sense" is explained as an "unusual, but very suitable," designation for the most common mental disorder, schizophrenia. The history of the disorder is sketched. Its various manifestations are described and an attempt is made to clear up the origins of certain delusions by means of psychoanalysis. Geniuses with "double sense" have often had considerable influence upon cultural development. English and French summaries.—K. F. Muensinger.

3549. Kirson, Celia. Time and culture concepts in schizophrenic patients. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 654-655.—Abstract.

3550. Kretschmer, Ernst. *Psychologie und Psychotherapie der Paranoiker.* (Psychology and psychotherapy of paranoics.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 53-59.—Mild paranoic reactions are the most frequent and typical aspects of emotional maladjustment. There is no illness called paranoia but there are persons called paranoics because of the peculiar and complicated traits of their personality. The sensitive type of paranoic can be helped greatly by psychotherapy. The querulous type can not be helped much this way. Paranoics who have become successful socially and politically thanks to their paranoic delusions are practically inaccessible psychotherapeutically because of the positive emotional response of their faithful followers who reinforce the patient's paranoic system.—Z. A. Piotrowski.

3551. Malmo, Robert B., Shagass, Charles, & Smith, A. Arthur. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Responsiveness in chronic schizophrenia. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 359-375.—In the literature the physiological principle of hyporeactivity is related to the pervasive withdrawal tendency in schizophrenia. Certain physiological and psychological processes in a small sampling of schizophrenics were subjected to experimental observation and the results were compared with those for controls. The outcomes failed to verify all of the findings in the literature. Aspects of responsiveness associated with emotion tended to remain intact, but those for purposive acts were defective. The hypothesis of Hebb (see 24: 2200) is suggested as a possible explanation of these findings. 28 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3552. Modell, Arnold H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Changes in human figure drawings by patients who recover from regressed states. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1951, 21, 584-596.—Human figure drawing is used as a means of investigating the personality changes that accompany psychotic regression and recovery. These changes can be sum-

marized as body image maturation and sexual maturation. With recovery from regressed states, the body image becomes closed, organized and better differentiated. The sexual characteristics of the drawing become differentiated and elaborated. These drawing changes are reversible and similar regardless of type of psychosis or whether psychotherapy or physical therapies were used.—R. E. Perl.

3553. Müller-Hegemann, D. (U. Berlin, Germany.) Psychotherapeutische Beeinflussung einer Schizophrenie von katatonem Erscheinungsbild. (Psychotherapeutic influencing of a schizophrenia of catatonic form.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Berl.*, 1950, 2, 321-330.—With intensive psychotherapy performed daily for 6 months in a case of catatonic schizophrenia, the patient was freed of his stuporous state and a firm contact with him was achieved. The patient relapsed into his catatonic stupor when the doctor was absent for 10 days, from which state he was again freed. A brief electroshock treatment immediately cleared up stagnations in the course of treatment. The result of the psychotherapeutic treatment was an improved state of mind without pronounced catatonic symptoms, and with some interest in surroundings.—F. C. Sumner.

3554. Pile, Wendell J. A study on the correlation between dementia praecox and the month of birth. *Virginia med. Mon.*, 1951, 78, 438-440.—Collective statistics for the 4 Virginia state mental hospitals show 50% of births of dementia praecox patients occur in the winter and 50% in summer. Statistics for the types of dementia praecox revealed the same percentage for winter months. Individual statistics for 2 mental hospitals serving different climatic regions were obtained where again 50% of the births occurred in winter and 50% in summer. Individual statistics for the colored mental hospital revealed approximately 50% of births occurred in winter and 50% in summer. In the light of these findings the author feels that the findings of J. de Sauvage Nolting are not substantiated, namely that birth in winter season is important in the subsequent development of dementia praecox.—F. C. Sumner.

3555. Rappaport, Sheldon R. The role of behavioral accessibility in intellectual function of psychotics. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 335-341.—All patients in a mental hospital on a given date who were under 60 years of age, without serious physical disabilities, and of at least dull-normal intelligence and who had clear diagnoses of schizophrenia or organic psychoses were given vocabulary tests to measure intelligence and were rated on the Elgin Test Reaction Scale to measure behavioral accessibility. It was found that: (1) there were reliable correlations between vocabulary and TRS scores, these being higher for the schizophrenics than for the organics; (2) schizophrenics varied more as individuals in their TRS scores than did organics although the mean TRS scores for the two groups were not significantly different; (3) organics as a group did

not make higher vocabulary scores than schizophrenics as a group suggesting that factors other than behavioral accessibility reduce the scores of the organics. 37-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

3556. Shiova, Charles, & Chermak, Marianne. Studies in infanticide in psychotic women. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 66, 655.—Abstract.

3557. Simpson, William S. (Menninger School of Psychiatry, Topeka, Kans.) Chronic psychosis as a sequel to measles encephalitis. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1951, 15, 141-148.—A case report is presented of a 53 year old woman who developed a psychosis coincident with a severe attack of measles encephalitis at the age of 16. Evidence is given for the differential diagnosis of encephalitic psychosis, and the literature dealing with the chronic psychiatric and neurological sequelae of measles encephalitis is surveyed.—W. A. Varvel.

3558. Swartz, Jacob, & Semrad, Elvin V. Psychosomatic disorders in psychoses. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1951, 13, 314-321.—A survey is reported concerning the incidence of psychosomatic syndromes existing in patients admitted to the Boston State Hospital during a one year period. It was concluded in general that ". . . psychosomatic and psychotic disorders do not occur in the same person very frequently as clinical entities. It would appear that the psychotic individual does not very often use a psychosomatic disorder as a mechanism of defense."—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3559. Warner, Samuel J. (Halloran VA Hosp., Staten Island, N. Y.) An evaluation of the validity of Rorschach popular responses as differentiae of ambulatory schizophrenia. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 268-275.—A comparative study in which the Rorschach popular responses of a group of 60 ambulatory schizophrenics were compared with those of an equal number of neurotics. The results of this study are compared to those obtained by Beck, Dimmick and Rickers-Ovsiankina. "In contrast with findings based upon hospitalized schizophrenics, the validity of Rorschach popular responses as differentiae of ambulatory schizophrenia is herein contradicted." Suggested explanations for the discrepancy between prior research findings and the results of this study are: (1) hospitalization, which tends to reduce opportunities for the reinforcement of prior learning; and (2) the length of time that the psychological mechanism of "withdrawal" has been in operation.—S. Hutter.

3560. Wittenborn, J. R., Bell, Elaine G., & Lesser, Gerald S. Symptom patterns among organic patients of advanced age. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 328-331.—"In the present study, the pattern of symptom clusters found among a sample of old patients with a known organic basis for their mental illness was compared with the symptom clusters found in a large sample of functional patients under 60 years of age. The old, organic patients present symptoms which form fewer clusters than the symptoms presented by

the younger functional group." Clusters found include anxiety and a familiar one of paranoid symptoms. "In the present sample, manic symptoms cluster together with the symptoms of confused and gross excitement. Moreover, instead of a clear-cut symptom cluster indicative of depression, there was a grouping of symptoms which seemed suggestive of the apathy and the mental deterioration of extreme age."—L. B. Heathers.

3561. Wittenborn, J. R., Mandler, George, & Waterhouse, Ian K. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Symptom patterns in youthful mental hospital patients. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 323-327.—The clustering tendencies among 20 symptom rating scales applied to a sample of 83 mental hospital patients under 30 years of age are compared with the symptom clusters of a set of 55 symptom rating scales applied to a sample of 250 mental hospital patients who were under 60 years of age. The symptom clusters found were quite similar in the two groups. "There is some slight indication that the distinction between a manic symptom cluster and a schizophrenic excitement symptom cluster may be more conspicuous among the patients heterogeneous with respect to age, i.e. under 60, than it is for patients under 30 years of age."—L. B. Heathers.

3562. Woods, Walter. (Topeka State Hosp., Topeka, Kans.) Is there hope for the senile? *Meninger Quart.*, 1951, 5, 10-13.—There are many aged patients in our state hospitals for whom much may be done, even with present knowledge. The Topeka State Hospital has demonstrated that satisfactory relationships may be established with many of the "hopeless senile psychotics" and that the number of bed-ridden seniles can be markedly reduced.—W. A. Varvel.

3563. Worthing, Harry J., Brill, Henry, & Wigderson, Henry. Evaluation of immediate and late results of prefrontal lobotomy in 600 cases, including a case of postencephalitis and other organic states. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 328-336.—This report of 600 cases of prefrontal lobotomy, 90% of which were schizophrenics, is a follow-up study. The operation is believed to be "therapeutically active," useful and practical. The psychiatric response is considered stable and progressive. Personality changes and spontaneous convulsions are rare. Of the non-schizophrenics, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of all have returned to their homes. Other psychiatric types are also discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 3418, 3427)

PSYCHONEUROSES

3564. Caruso, Igor. Le problème de la mauvaise conscience. (The problem of bad conscience.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 539-551.—"Neurosis is often a disease of a bad conscience. It is the tension between the ideal ego and the internal reality. The disease of bad conscience is typically the disease of modern culture where man has made himself divine." English abstract.—G. Besnard.

3565. Detmar, Bernhard. Nervous disorders and hysteria: disease or character defect? Their nature, cause, symptoms, consequences, and treatment. London: Thorsons Publishers Ltd., 1951. 118 p.—For the author there are but two categories of functional mental disorders: (1) nervous exhaustion (neurasthenia), and (2) hysteria, both of which appear to be more character defects than diseases. The nervous character is hypersensitive and extraordinarily reserved. On the other hand, the hysterical character is a born actor, possessing boundless lust for domination, a person of pure impulse, incapable of culture, uncreative, a reversion in the development of man, with a capacity for lying which exceeds all healthy human conception, asocial.—F. C. Sumner.

3566. Faure, Jacques. (Institut National d'Hygiène, Paris, France.) L'épreuve de la lumière sur l'électro-encéphalogramme de certains névropathes. (The light test on the electroencephalogram of certain neuropathes.) *Rev. Oto-Neuro-Ophthal.*, 1950, 22, 554-556.—Study of the EEG of 43 anxiety, emotional patients, the majority suffering from anxiety psychoneurosis, the others from hysteria or depression, has revealed 4 modes of reaction. It is concluded that the light test is of interest in neuropathes because (1) it has revealed a certain parallelism between the degree of psychic perturbation and the degree of perturbation of cerebral electric potentials and (2) it has shown that the patients follow the physio-electric modalities observed in the normal person but that they do so with excess. In neuropathes most afflicted, the EEG was modified neither by the opening nor by the closing of the eyes.—F. C. Sumner.

3567. Freitas, Samuel. Un mecanismo da angústia na psiconeurose residual de guerra; forma disposicional à neurose. (Anxiety mechanism in residual war-neurosis; a type disposed to neurosis.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 17-23.—Residual anxiety of war in the soldier returned to civilian life is seen originating in the repetition of the menace of external danger of imminent destruction of the personal superstructure (Super-ego) created by war. The warrior, admired, regarded as brave, protector, etc., comes to have a Super-ego which makes him carry on accordingly but which is menaced when he is demobilized and has become aware of his inadequacies and frustrations as a civilian.—F. C. Sumner.

3568. Giedt, F. Harold (Brentwood V.A. Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif.), & Lehner, George F. J. Assignment of ages on the Draw-A-Person test by male neuropsychiatric patients. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 440-448.—Assigned ages by patients and student controls increase slightly with own age to a certain point; then the reverse tends to be true. Age of the subject at which this break occurs is lower for students than for patients. Differences as to ages assigned drawings of male and female figures by the two groups proved to be highly significant statistically. 5 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3569. Meng, Heinrich. *Psychoses d'organe*. (Organ psychoses.) *Psyché*, 1951, 6, 335-349.—An introduction to the problems of psychosomatism with particular reference to organ psychoses. The author concludes that when psychoneuroses or organ psychoses are present, psychoanalysis will usually be of benefit to the patient.—G. Besnard.

3570. Morgenthaler, Fritz. *Übertragungs- und Widerstandsmechanismen in der Psychoanalyse*. (Mechanisms of transference and resistance in psychoanalysis.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1951, 10, 116-135.—A case report is given of an analysis of a man, 28 years old, who had a strong attachment to his mother, coupled with homosexual tendencies. Just before his marriage he developed an acute anxiety hysteria. English and French summaries.—K. F. Muensinger.

3571. Seguin, C. Alberto. *Sobre un nuevo tratamiento de las neurosis*. (Concerning a new treatment of the neuroses.) *Rev. Neuro.-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1948, 11, 93-99.—The theory of Meduna as to the mode of action of inhalation of CO_2 and O_2 as treatment for psychoneuroses is discussed. The same curative mechanisms are encountered in this as in other techniques: diminution of conscious control, lifting of inhibitions, abreaction, emotional reaction with motor discharge, facilitation of transference and suggestive influence. The role of anxiety appears to be that of facilitating the obtaining of a new equilibrium in the Ego. Of 52 treated only 20 cases which have been followed showed 70% improvement.—F. C. Sumner.

PSYCHOSOMATICS

3572. Alvarez, Walter C. *The neuroses: diagnosis and management of functional disorders and minor psychoses*. Philadelphia: Saunders, 1951. x, 667 p. \$10.—Addressed to the physician not specializing in psychiatric practice, this volume emphasizes the mental and emotional components in illness. Alvarez describes methods of recognizing the neurotic patient and of differentiating organic from functional disease; etiology of the neuroses; various personality types; emotional elements involved in diseases of the specific organ systems; and the treatment of disturbed patients by the psychiatrist and the non-psychiatric physician. The author's fundamental assumption is stressed throughout the book: that the basis of mental aberration lies in constitutional inadequacy. Extensive psychosomatic bibliography.—C. T. Bever.

3573. Beining, G. *Zur Psychotherapie des Glaukoms*. (Concerning psychotherapy of glaucoma.) *Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.*, 1951, 1, 59-63.—The author succeeded, in two cases of rubeosis iridis diabetica and of glaucoma, to reduce the intraocular pressure by hypnosis alone so markedly that the patients became free of pain. The favorable effect of hypnosis did not last but the possibility of influencing the symptoms through hypnosis has been demonstrated. In the third case hypnosis freed the patient of physical pain, intraocular pres-

sure, fear of blindness, and emotional conflicts for a period of at least 14 months. Glaucoma is associated with vasomotor disorders. The latter can be affected by psychic influences. In this manner the author explains his success with the three cases reported by him.—Z. A. Piotrowski.

3574. Binger, Carl. *On so-called psychogenic influences in essential hypertension*. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1951, 13, 273-276.—"At present no adequate proof is at hand to establish the fact of psychogenesis or that the commonly observed disturbances of personality are more than frequently occurring associated phenomena. The fact that acute emotional excitement may result in transitory elevations of blood pressure should not be used as a basis for the inference that long-lasting emotional states or conflictive situations can act as precipitants to chronic vasomotor constriction." However, psychotherapy may aid some essential hypertension patients.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3575. Colombo, G., & Bono, G. (U. Turin, Italy.) *Valutazione psicologica dei soggetti disendocrinici; nota preventiva*. (Psychological appraisal of subjects with endocrinial disorders; a preventive note.) *Minerva pediat.*, 1951, 3(1), 33-35.—The psychological condition of 8 children affected with obesity of probable hypophysal nature, with adiposogenital syndrome and with constitutionally precocious puberty was studied by means of the Terman-Binet and Rorschach tests. Some neurotic changes of character such as obstinacy, depression, stereotypy, tendency to aboulic catatonia, considered due to somatic dysmorphisms, were very manifest in some of these subjects. Delay in the development of the intelligence is attributed to hypogonadism.—F. C. Sumner.

3576. Daniels, George E., & Davidoff, Eugene. *The mental aspects of tuberculosis*. *Amer. Rev. Tuberc.*, 1950, 62, 532-538.—The Pilot Study at Sunmount Veterans Hospital demonstrated the usefulness of a thorough personality study of tuberculous patients in planning more comprehensive treatment. Behavior in the hospital was consistent with earlier history which proved useful for prognosis, practical management, and psychotherapy. The study also indicated not too much could be expected of the tuberculosis specialist in the cure, either physical or mental, of patients with the following personality patterns: psychotic or borderline, antisocial, excessively alcoholic, hypomanic or severely depressive, mentally defective and excessively neurotic.—(Courtesy of *Reabilit. Abstr.*)

3577. de Souza, Flávio. (U. Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.) *Problemas psicosomáticos relacionados com o aparelho respiratório; factor psicogênio na asma brônquica*. (Psychosomatic problems related with the respiratory apparatus; psychogenic factor in bronchial asthma.) *J. bras. Psiquiat.*, 1949, 1(6), 3-16.—The literature is reviewed on the role of emotion and emotional conflict on the respiratory function. This is followed by a review of the litera-

ture which stresses the psychological factor in the release of an asthmatic crisis.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3578. Kezur, Edward; Kapp, Frederic T., & Rosenbaum, Milton. Psychological factors in women with peptic ulcers. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 368-373.—Psychosomatic study of 25 women with peptic ulcers showed profound and overt personality disorders in all. Rejection by the mother was found commonly and was a precipitating factor in the ulcers. Oral aggressive feelings were important factors and were often equated with denial of femininity. Compared with a similar group of male patients, these patients showed a higher incidence of personality difficulties. The shift in the sex ratio of peptic ulcer during the past 50 years suggests the operation of cultural factors in the genesis of peptic ulcer.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3579. Kroger, William S., & Freed, S. Charles. *Psychosomatic gynecology; including problems of obstetrical care.* Philadelphia: Saunders, 1951. 503 p. \$8.00.—The fundamental thesis is the importance of emotional factors in the etiology of female disorders. Part I considers psychosomatic aspects of fetus and infant and Part II those of the mother during pregnancy, the latter including a chapter on the Read method by Dr. Read. Part III treats of psychosomatic aspects of neuroendocrinology. A wide variety of common psychosomatic problems is discussed in Part IV; this includes sterility, frigidity, dyspareunia, pelvic pains, obesity, menopause, homosexuality and nymphomania. Part V considers diagnostic methods, therapeutic techniques, and preoperative and postoperative care of such patients. Extensive glossary.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3580. Little, Sue Warren, & Cohen, Louis D. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) Goal setting behavior of asthmatic children and of their mothers for them. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 376-389.—Asthmatic children set significantly higher goals (better than 1% I.c.) than did control children. Mothers of asthmatic children set higher goals for their children (better than 1% I.c.) than did mothers of control children. Goals set by mothers of asthmatic children did not differ significantly from those set by the asthmatic children for themselves. Mothers of the control children set goals significantly lower (better than 1% I.c.) for their children than the children set for themselves. Several explanations are offered, and need for further research is indicated.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3581. Monsallut, A.-J. *Maladies de l'adaptation et médecine psychosomatique.* (Adaptation illnesses and psychosomatic medicine.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1951, 15, 261-271.—Selye's general syndrome of adaptation (alarm, resistance, exhaustion) and the effects of cortisone and ACTH are described at length. The psychosomatic point of view is apparently not included in Selye's theory except as emotion is considered an "alarm" agent. Mental illness may yield symptomatically to hormonal treatment, etiologically to analytic treatment. Too little is yet known of the dynamic relations of the adrenal

substances, the gonadotrophines and the sexual hormones.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

3582. Poser, Ernest G. (*Queen's U., Kingston, Ont.*) Personality factors in patients with duodenal ulcer: a Rorschach study. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1951, 15, 131-143.—A group of 25 patients with duodenal ulcer and an equal number of cases with various non-gastrointestinal diseases were given the Rorschach test under standard conditions. The responses were scored and the differences between the 2 groups were compared and evaluated statistically. The group scores of cases with duodenal ulcer were compared with those of the control group, and some statistically significant differences were noted. In general, the indications are that the Rorschach performance of ulcer patients is less variable than that of a group of cases with various non-gastrointestinal diseases.—*S. Hutter.*

3583. Schneider, Robert A., & Zangari, Violet M. Variations in clotting time, relative viscosity, and other physicochemical properties of the blood accompanying physical and emotional stress in the normotensive and hypertensive subject. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1951, 13, 289-303.—16 normal control subjects, 9 normotensive and 12 hypertensive patients participated in a series of 6 experiments including physical effort, cold pressor test, discussion of topics involving conflict, etc. Clotting time was consistently prolonged with prevailing feeling state of depression. With anxiety, fear and anger clotting time was shortened, viscosity and blood pressure increased. There was some evidence that these latter changes were rather chronic and inappropriate in hypertensive subjects.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3584. Storment, Charlyne T. Personality and heart disease. *Psychosom. Med.*, 1951, 13, 304-313.—A test of some of Dunbar's hypotheses concerning personality patterns in heart disease was made using the Guilford and Guilford-Martin series of inventories with hypertensive, rheumatic, coronary occlusion, arteriosclerotic and noncardiac patients. No statistically significant differences were obtained and the five groups may be regarded as samples from the same population on the personality factors studied. Patients' scores in general were indicative of good mental health. "The hypotheses advanced by Dunbar concerning relationships between personality and cardiac disorder still remained unverified."—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

(See also abstracts 3558, 3598)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

3585. Alexander, Leo. (433 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.) The element of psychotherapy in the treatment of organic neurologic disorders. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 283-306.—Nine cases of definitely-organic neurologic disorders are described and discussed. It is shown that array of overlay reactions, facilitation of adaptive and compensatory responses, and promotion of performance and function can all be manipulated through psychological

measures. "Psychotherapy helps everything that can be aided by mobilization of reserve resources, irrespective of the etiology of the underlying condition."—N. H. Pronko.

3586. Blatt, Benjamin, & Hecht, Irving. (V.A. Hosp., Bronx, N. Y.) The personality structure of the multiple sclerosis patient as evaluated by the Rorschach Psychodiagnostic Technique. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1951, 7, 341-344.—It has been observed in the literature that multiple sclerosis is often first diagnosed as hysteria. To test whether there is a characteristic personality structure in these patients, the Rorschach was given to 21 hospitalized multiple sclerotics and to 5 patients whose neurological history suggested this disease. In general the Rorschachs were characteristically hysterical. Since this was true of suspected as well as diagnosed cases, a question is raised about the psychosomatic nature of multiple sclerosis.—L. B. Heathers.

3587. Bors, Ernest. (VA Hosp., Long Beach, Calif.) Phantom limbs of patients with spinal cord injury. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1951, 66, 610-631.—Detailed descriptions of the phantom sensations reported by 50 patients with spinal cord injuries at various levels and the accompanying changes in sensations following chordotomy in 12 cases are described. The hypothesis is presented that the lesion in the cord serves as an "artificial synapse," the "cord assuming the role played by peripheral nerves in the amputation phantom and that stimuli initiate reverberating circuits from the damaged region through internuncial pools to cortical levels."—L. A. Pennington.

3588. Delgado, H. Epilepsia consecutiva al tratamiento convulsivante de las psicosis. (Epilepsy following convulsive treatment of psychoses.) *An. Acad. nac. Med.*, Madrid, 1951, 68, 117-124.—Of 298 ambulatory psychotics treated with convulsive shock 2 presented convulsions subsequently while of 496 hospitalized psychotics treated with convulsive shock 10 presented convulsions subsequently. The post convulsive therapy-epilepsy group showed frankly psychopathic pre-morbid personality in all the cases and the majority of cases revealed a pathological heredity. All three biotypes are about equally represented. The intellectual level is within the limits of normality.—F. C. Sumner.

3589. Gordon, Alfred. Epilepsy as a mental hygiene problem. *Int. Rec. Med.*, 1951, 164, 465-468.—"The chief object of the present work was to place on record a document proving the direct transmission of an epileptic predisposition and to point out the value of the latter from the viewpoint of eugenics, not as a mental hygiene problem." The study indicates that it is inadvisable for procreation to occur in families with a history of epilepsy.—J. W. Bowles, Jr.

3590. Mende, W. (U. Jena, Germany.) Über Störungen der optischen Wahrnehmung und des Raum-Zeit-Erlebens. (On disturbances of visual perception and of space-time-experience.) *Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol.*, Berl., 1950, 2, 193-196.—A

case is presented in which disturbances of visual perception and of time-space-perception are present in the case of massive organic alterations of the brain as sequelae of an apoplectic insult and distinct signs of a psychiatric process of the schizophrenic type are manifested. The patient showed symptoms of micropsia, metamorphopsia, time-magnifying phenomenon, time-extension, disturbances of so-called harmonized space (Binswanger). Such disturbances are thought dependent not solely on the organic lesions due to the cerebral attack but as much on the psychic structure of the personality.—F. C. Sumner.

3591. Michaux, L. L'épilepsie problème social. (Epilepsy as a social problem.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 1025-1033.—The social problem of epileptics is presented under three heads: causes of their lack of adaptation, consequences, and remedies, with suggestions for the future. At home, the epileptic cannot live the same life as that enjoyed by the other members of the family. In school and at work also he is a misfit. To remedy his condition certain drugs can be administered, but results are problematic. Appropriate training and suitable work should be provided. The social problem of epileptics, however, will continue to meet with only partial and imperfect solutions.—G. E. Bird.

3592. Oppenheimer, Hans, & Weissman, Max. On anosognosia: report of a case of anosognosia for blindness. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 337-342.—Subsequent to a cerebral vascular accident, a 64-year old male patient became totally blind. He showed a Korsakoff type of psychosis and persistent anosognosia. It is asserted that the anosognosia resulted from the diffuse cortical disease, a functional rather than a topographic localization being indicated.—N. H. Pronko.

3593. Record, R. G., & McKeown, Thomas. (U. Birmingham, England.) Congenital malformation of the central nervous system; risk of malformation in sibs of malformed individuals. *Brit. J. soc. Med.*, 1950, 4, 217-220.—The observed incidence of malformations of the CNS in sibs born after a first propositus was 2.77%. This is approximately 6 times the expected incidence of 0.45%. In estimating the expected incidence, account is taken of the secular trend of the malformation rate in Birmingham in the years 1940-47, as well as of variations associated with maternal age and parity.—F. C. Sumner.

3594. Robinson, Franklin; Margules-Lavergne, M. P., & Chusid, J. G. Insulin induced transient hemiplegia in diabetes mellitus; electroencephalographic studies. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1951, 114, 340-345.—"A study is presented of a patient with transient hemiplegia occurring as a complication of insulin treatment in diabetes mellitus. Serial electroencephalographic studies revealed severe abnormalities in the record from the contralateral cerebral hemisphere during the acute phase. Less pronounced changes persisted thereafter in the

frontal areas in spite of normal or elevated blood sugar levels."—*N. H. Pronko*.

3595. Talbot, Herbert S. The sexual function in paraplegics. *A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1951, 66, 650-651.—Abstract and discussion.

3596. Westlake, Harold. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) A system for developing speech with cerebral palsied children. Part III. *Crippled Child*, 1951, 29(3), 11-13; 28.—Because of the importance of the tongue in speech, it is important that the tongue be trained as fully as possible. A modified feeding technique, to train the tongue in various necessary movements, is described in detail.—*G. S. Speer*.

3597. Winkler, Emil Guenther; Freiman, Gerald V., & Lieberman, Solomon S. Astrocytoma of the left temporal lobe: contribution to the problem of the psychopathology of epileptic personality disorder, and to the problem of semantic aphasia. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 343-350.—"The case reported is that of an astrocytoma of the left temporal lobe in a 19-year-old boy with epileptic seizures, the typical epileptic personality changes, and a deficiency in the semantic sphere. This case is considered as a contribution to the development of semantic aphasia and semantic alexia as well as to that of psychopathology of the so-called epileptic personality disorder."—*N. H. Pronko*.

(See also abstract 3318)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

3598. Blegvad, N. Rh. Psychogenic deafness. (Emotional deafness). *J. Laryng.*, 1951, 65, 166-182.—Signs and symptoms by which psychogenic deafness may be told are: definite agitation and anxiety during interviews; variation in the outcome of the functional acoustic tests on different days; discrepancy between the hearing for the voice and the audiometric findings; also difference in the outcome of the speaking audiometry and pure-tone audiometry; striking improvement of the hearing or no improvement whatever from the employment of a hearing aid. Sometimes there is a limit of perception, i.e., a distance limitation usually 25-30 cm. Signs of psychogenic deafness indicated by other students of the subject are reviewed.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3599. Cutsforth, Thomas D. The blind in school and society; a psychological study. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1951. xvii, 269 p. \$2.75.—A republication of the 1933 edition presenting the original text to which chapter 11, "Blindness as an Adequate Expression of Anxiety" and Additional References 1933-1951 have been added. The foreword by Hector Chevigny stresses the influence this book has had in laying "the foundations for what might well be termed the social psychology of the blind." 132-item bibliography.—*B. Lowenfeld*.

3600. Hohman, Leslie B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The emotional aspects of crippling in child-

hood. In *Alfred I. DuPont Institute of the Nemours Foundation*, (Rockland Road, Wilmington, Del.) *Tenth Anniversary Celebration*, 1951, 60-68.—Child development is a resultant of environmental modifications of basic drives and tendencies to action. Such environmental influences should be designed to eliminate socially undesirable tendencies and facilitate the development of socially desirable ones. The child with a crippling handicap has the same possibilities of development but he has an added burden because of the significance of his handicap, particularly in interpersonal relations. However, his treatment should be similar to the treatment of any child and have no special protection because of his crippling.—*C. M. Louttit*.

3601. Langerhans, Clara, & Redkey, Henry (Eds.) *Adjustment centers for the blind; findings of the Spring Mill Conference, February 1951*. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1951, 80 p.—A conference workshop report setting forth the "best experience and thinking of technical personnel actively engaged in providing services to the blind through adjustment centers." Various committees reported findings on the organization and the program of adjustment centers, dynamic staff-client relationships, travel techniques, demands of daily living, the use of basic abilities by the blind, case recording, terminology.—*B. Lowenfeld*.

3602. Morkovin, B. V., & Moore, Lucelia M. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) *Life-situation speech-reading through the cooperation of senses*. (3rd ed.) Los Angeles: Univ. of Southern Calif., 1948-49. 115 p. \$2.90.—A text and handbook for students utilizing the motion picture as a medium for the teaching of lip-reading. This manual is structured around prescribed films and contains the dialogue, directions for use of the teacher in developing the facility of the aurally handicapped in relating to life situations. This material is useful to all who utilize Morkovin and Moore's techniques and of interest to all those engaged in teaching the deaf and hard-of-hearing.—*M. A. Seidenfeld*.

3603. Sheivekhman, B. E. *Ispol-zovanie akusticheskogo kontrolii dla postanovki normal'nogo registra golosa i zvukovrechi u glukhonemykh detei, prakticheski lishennykh sluchka*. (Application of acoustic control in placing the normal register of voice and phonetic sounds in deafmute children, practically deprived of hearing.) *Probl. fisiol. Akust.*, 1950, 2, 129-138. (CLML, 20: 39461.)

3604. Tournay, Auguste. (*L'école pratique des Hautes Études, Paris*.) *Les enfants invalides et mutile*. (Invalid and crippled children.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédiatrie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 931-946.—In addition to inadequacy of movement and locomotion, such children may have mental and character deficiencies, nervous disorders or paralysis. First, the patients are examined and grouped in centres. Consultations with specialists are arranged. Medical care is followed by physiotherapy and psychotherapy. A course of treatment is planned. Cor-

rectional exercises are given. After medical, surgical, and orthopedic treatment, arrangements are made for vocational training suited to the capabilities of the individual. Not to care for these children is a detriment to the individual, the family, and society in general.—*G. E. Bird*.

3605. Twersky, Victor. (*New York U.*) On the physical basis of the perception of obstacles by the blind. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1951, 64, 409-416.—A discussion of obstacle perception by the blind is given in terms of physical cues: "auxiliary sounds" and "orientation." The use of the "flashsound" (analogous to a common flashlight) is reviewed and discussed. The Doppler effect is not considered an adequate cue since it covers only a constant apparent increase in frequency for a constant speed of approach. The distance of the observer from a point source of sound is considered critical for the known ability of the blind to perceive obstacles in the absence of motion.—*S. C. Erickson*.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

3606. Allen, William. Audio-visual research: a survey look at past and present. *Educ. Screen.*, 1951, 30(9), 360-361.—A brief survey of the history of audio-visual research is given which includes a list of readings on research findings and methods.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3607. Coladarci, Arthur P. Preprofessional experiences in educational psychology: a review of opinion and a critical note. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Indiana U.*, 1951, 27, No. 5, 30 p.—Review of the literature relative to the undergraduate training in educational psychology of prospective teachers reveals widespread criticism of existing programs and procedures. Substantial opinion favors reorganization in course content on the basis of identification of a hierarchy of relative value within the topical areas of that content. Research data from studies of the relationship between knowledge of content in major areas of educational psychology and success in teaching, as well as opinions of teachers and others are not consistent with the "content" approach to improvement. An alternative proposal would stress the functional relationship of preprofessional psychological experiences to actual learning situations. 128-item bibliography.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

3608. Davidson, Claire. La liaison famille-école. (The family-school relationship.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédagogie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 861-867.—For the past 15 years an attempt has been made to lead parents to cooperate with the school, and draw near to the activities of their children, and to give an opportunity for the child to live with other children of his age. Light is thrown on the effort in America to understand personality problems and parent-child relationship, by means of child guidance clinics, parent-teacher associations, research by child psychologists, and published articles on the subject. The family is the first influence; the school, the second, in importance.—*G. E. Bird*.

3609. De Wire, Harry. (*Evangelical School of Theology, Reading, Pa.*) The group in Christian education. *Relig. Educ.*, 1951, 46, 329-333.—The only satisfying condition for personality development is face to face interaction with other persons and Christian culture.—*G. K. Morlan*.

3610. Skinner, Charles E., (Ed.) (*New York U., N. Y.*) Educational psychology. (3rd ed.) New York: Prentice-Hall, 1951, viii, 791 p. \$4.75.—28 authors are represented in this revision which takes notice of additions to the literature and changing emphases in educational psychology since 1945, the date of the preceding edition. The content, comprising 26 chapters, is substantially the same as the earlier work, but the chapter organization has been altered for a more logical development of the subject matter. There are 5 major parts: human growth and development (6 chs.), learning (10 chs.), personality and adjustment (4 chs.), measurement and evaluation (2 chs.), and teaching and guidance (3 chs.). Each chapter has study questions and exercises, and selected references for further reading. (See 20: 919.)—*R. C. Strassburger*.

3611. Zazzo, M. R. (*L'École des Hautes Études, Paris.*) La psychologie à l'école. (Psychology in the school.) In *Debré, R., Cours de pédagogie sociale*, (see 26: 3317), 869-879.—The reorganization of teaching in French schools, sponsored by Henri Wallon and his colleagues, is discussed. The distinction between freedom and privilege is clarified. The equality of opportunity afforded each child is emphasized. Three essential tasks are presented: child study, the study of educational methods, and of the program which should be used for each class. To assist in the work, school psychologists are essential. These should be members of the teaching body and should be certified by the state.—*G. E. Bird*.

SCHOOL LEARNING

3612. Miel, Alice (Ed.). (*Columbia U., New York.*) Continuous learning. *Bull. Ass. Childh. Educ. Int.*, 1951, No. 87, 40 p. 75¢.—The 8 sections comprising this membership service bulletin represent the contributions of 12 different authors. The introductory paper illustrates the concept of continuity in learning and sketches the development of methods to promote related learning. Succeeding articles survey and present examples of several significant phases of the problem: the relationship of readiness to continuity of learning; methods of school organization designed to promote continuous learning. The final paper demonstrates continuity of growth through learning experiences geared to the child's own rate of development.—*R. C. Strassburger*.

3613. Murroughs, Thaddeus R. (*Chicago (Ill.) Coll. Optometry.*) The relationship of retinal rivalry to reading achievement. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 581-588.—Standard Reading Achievement and Effective Reading Rate tests were given before and after a "reading remediation and enhancement course" taken by 30 adults. Rivalry

rates were also determined at these times in 3 one-minute tests with one-minute rests between using the Telebinocular and a transilluminated diagonal line pattern. A significant improvement was found on the reading tests, but no significant correlation between these and rivalry rates. The latter showed no significant change after the training.—*M. R. Stoll.*

3614. Strang, Ruth. (*Columbia U., New York.*) Reading and personality formation. *Personality*, 1951, 1, 131-140.—The relation of retardation in reading to personality formation constitutes a vicious circle. Heredity, physical defects, poor parent-child and sibling relations, inadequate concept of self, and poor instruction give the child an inadequate start in learning to read. The child not only fails to make normal educational progress but also his prestige value is lowered. His inability to read affects his personal relations to practically all people with whom he comes in contact. Ambitious parents apply or increase the very pressures which originally caused the failure. Feelings of submissiveness and inadequacy in a person increase, and disability in reading is enhanced. 11 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3615. Van der Jagt, Ervin R. A study of the performance of basic biological science students in advanced biology courses. *Sci. Educ.*, 1950, 34, 85-93.—A statistical analysis was made of the grades in advanced zoology and botany courses made by students who have taken the various preliminary courses offered at Michigan State College. Students having taken the basic biological science course did not differ significantly from those who did not, except for those who took this course under an accelerated arrangement. These rated significantly higher in certain advanced courses.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

3616. Wilson, M. Emett. (*Ohio State U., Columbus, O.*) How to help your child with music. New York: Henry Schuman, 1951. 170 p.—A man with a doctoral degree in psychology who is now a professor of instrumental music has written this little book for the layman. Wilson feels that music tests have little practical use and may do great harm. He offers practical advice on motivation, the age to begin lessons, how to select teachers, etc. He favors considerable "learning by ear" and is concerned to make the daily training periods reasonably happy times.—*P. R. Farnsworth.*

3617. Wind, P. *Forenklingsmetoden; metodik i den grundlæggende læseundervisning med særligt henblik på ordblinde og læsesvage børn.* (The simplification method: methodical procedure in the fundamental teaching of reading, with special reference to wordblindness and other reading difficulties.) København: Gjellerup, 1950. 72 p.—The author gives a detailed account of his own methods and procedures in teaching reading to wordblind and reading-retarded children, based on his own teaching experiences and his instructional courses for Danish teachers. 50 references.—*M. L. Reymert.*

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

3618. Amin, D. C. Reactions to a frustrating situation—a study. *J. Educ. & Psychol.*, 1951, 9, 94-98.—This investigation deals with the reactions of students to failure which are divided into three main categories each of which is analyzed. One conclusion is as follows: "The group shows the tendency to re-attack the barrier which is obstructing the goal."—*C. Schmehl.*

3619. Bee, Lawrence S. (*U. Kansas, Lawrence.*) Student attitudes towards a course in courtship and marriage: educational implications. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1951, 13, 157-159.—It was hoped that this research would lead to a better understanding of "student needs and expectations [from the course] . . . to the end of better meeting their needs in education for marriage and family living. . . . Emotional education and reeducation are badly needed . . . in order to help our students acquire more mature psycho-sexual roles. . . . There are striking differences between what model groups of students believed to be ethical, what they actually did, and what they felt about their behavior." Certain improvements in teaching are suggested.—*M. M. Gillet.*

3620. Farmer, Hess, & Rossman, William B. Helping teachers appreciate emotional problems in children. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1951, 108, 375-380.—Experiences gained from teaching the Bullis Course, "Human Relations in the Classroom," and its background and methods are described. Such psychological factors as the teacher's orientation and attitude are considered. Reactions of teachers to the workshop course are cited verbatim. It is asserted that the classroom situation provides an excellent setting for the development of sound mental health principles. Serious consideration should be given to a unified approach including the pupil, his teacher, school authorities and parents.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3621. Richey, Robert W., & Fox, William H. A study of some opinions of high school students with regard to teachers and teaching. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. U.*, 1951, 27(4), 64 p.—Responses from almost 4000 students in a random sample of 74 Indiana high schools indicated parents are more influential than teachers in the matter of a vocational choice. While 13% had seriously considered teaching, only 2% had decided on this profession, and 4% listed it as a probable choice. 30% of the boys and 48% of the girls rated teaching less desirable than other occupations requiring the same amount of training. Generally students feel the community has no right to control out-of-school behavior of teachers. Boys and girls showed substantial agreement regarding the characteristics of the best liked and the least liked teachers.—*R. C. Strassburger.*

3622. Sano, Katsuo. (*Keiojuku U., Tokyo, Japan.*) College students' attitudes toward literature. *Jap. J. Psychol.*, 1950, 20(3), 27-32.—Attitudes of college students toward literature were measured by a Thurstone type scale. 794 students in literature, economics, law, medicine, and engineer-

ing were subjects. No differences were found between the groups of students or between the sexes. Correlations between attitudes towards literature and attitudes toward sports were low but significant. In Japanese with English summary.—*C. M. Louitt*.

3623. Solomon, M. D., & Braunschneider, G. Edward. *Relation of biological science to the social attitudes*. *Sci. Educ.*, 1950, 34, 80-84.—The prejudices of students at Michigan State College regarding racial, religious and national groups were studied. Prejudice was found to be greatest in respect to situations involving personal contact and election to positions of authority. It was significantly decreased after taking the course in biological sciences offered in the college.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3624. Washington, Bennetta Bullock. (*Catholic U., Washington, D. C.*) *Background factors and adjustment*. Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1951. 160 p. \$2.00.—The socio-economic and personal factors in school and subsequent adjustment of a selected group of high school students were studied. The relationship of academic achievement to home guardianship, occupation of parent, education of parents, housing accommodations, home conveniences, and social contact were investigated. An eight-year follow-up program included such factors as employment status, occupational distribution, employment record, sources of aid in securing employment, service in armed forces, subsequent education, marital status and relationship between occupation and high school vocational preferences. It was concluded that there is need for imparting information to students, adequate information about students, adequate guidance personnel, and follow-up.—*G. C. Carter*.

(See also abstract 3672)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

3625. Hohne, H. H. *The prediction of academic success; an investigation into the academic careers of students entering the University of Melbourne in 1943 and 1944*. Melbourne: Australian Council for Educational Research, 1951. vi, 159 p.—"This study was undertaken primarily under the pressure of the very real, practical problem of reducing student wastage at a time of national emergency (World War II)." It deals with the academic careers and prediction of success of students entering the University of Melbourne during 1943 and 1944. The report describes the nature of the freshmen population, the psychological and scholastic measures employed, prediction results and conclusions, and recommendations for the use of psychological tests. Most of the tables and graphs are presented in a separate report, October 1950, also published by the Australian Council for Educational Research.—*H. Feifel*.

3626. Krathwohl, William C. (*Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago*) *Engineering norms for the*

Iowa Chemistry Aptitude Test, Form M. *J. Engng. Educ.*, 1951, 41, 607-609.—Because engineers differ markedly from general college students in their abilities in science subjects, norms are presented for the Iowa Chemistry Aptitude Test, based on 675 freshmen, and 532 advance students, respectively.—*G. S. Speer*.

(See also abstract 3152)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

3627. Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations. *Job analyses of educational personnel workers*. *Occupations*, 1951, 30, Part II, Special Rep. 22 p.—The Study Commission of the Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations, with the cooperation of the United States Employment Service and several State Employment Offices studied 218 personnel job analyses at college, high school, and elementary school levels. From this emerged 12 educational personnel job titles. These job descriptions are presented in full.—*G. S. Speer*.

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

3628. Cantor, Nathaniel. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) *A sociologist looks at personnel administration*. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 170-173.—The status of the personnel staff in industry will remain shaky until the two issues of its function and its authority are settled. In many cases, while line management is happy to be relieved of duties and responsibilities concerning personnel administration, sometimes they are resentful over being deprived of their accustomed power and authority in dealing with workers. Often the production people will not cooperate with the personnel man in the performance of his functions as he sees them, and occasionally will actually sabotage personnel efforts. The author believes that the personnel director should be given the authority to do the kind of job he believes needs to be done. He should not have to rely upon the approval of line executives for approval of his plans, and he should report directly, and only, to top management.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3629. Collins, R. S., & Winn, A. (*Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd. Montreal*) *Making merit rating more objective*. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 154-161.—This article describes the development of a "behavior check list" from information supplied by an "Additional Comments" section of a merit rating form used with engineers in supervisory positions. The comments selected for the check list were those of a "critical incident" type, which marked the difference between success and failure. 170 statements were prepared from these comments, and submitted to 60 senior officers in the company (Aluminum Co. of Canada) who indicated the importance they attached to each statement by a rating on a seven point scale, from -3 to 3. 40 statements were subsequently selected, as a result of these ratings, and included in the revised rating form. A sample of the

rating form, including the 40-item check list, is illustrated.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3630. Colyer, Daniel M. (*E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.*) The good foreman—as his men see him. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 140-147.—Interviews were held with 110 hourly-rated employees working in 3 different companies in the Greater Boston area to determine what they believed goes to make up a good foreman. Seven aspects of what the foreman must do or be are discussed: he must be just, courteous, and considerate; he must have job competency; he must have knowledge of his men's work performance; he must have control of the work group; he is expected to be straightforward and decisive; he is expected to avoid over-familiarity; and he should be helpful. The common denominator of all of these specific aspects is the ability to satisfy inner needs.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3631. Garforth, F. I. de la P., Lock, Harold F., & Sidney, D. M. Selection, training and status of supervisors. II. Training. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 166-180.—The aims, methods, and contents of existing training facilities are briefly described, and an outline of a course in human relations is offered.—*G. S. Speer*.

3632. Grunfeld, K. R. De sociaal-psychologische achtergrond van het gebrek aan jeugdige arbeidskrachten in de Twentsche textielindustrie. (The social-psychological background of the shortage of juvenile workers in the Twents textile industry.) *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5(11/12), 83-97.—The causes of the personnel shortage experienced by many Dutch textile mills since the war are analysed in this article. Aside from such reasons as the traditionally low wages, and a somewhat persistent fear of unemployment, one of the main determinants of this situation seemed the previous neglect of the "human factor" in this industrial sector.—*P. W. Pruyser*.

3633. Machaver, W. V., & Borrie, W. A. A reading improvement program for industry. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 123-130.—Johnson and Johnson executives reported 4.5 hours per day spent in reading, and most considered themselves poor readers. They averaged 215 words per minute, when tested, with an average comprehension score of about 65%. Those who wanted it were given a 17 session training course, with groups limited to 10 or 12. The course outline is reproduced in the article. At the completion of the course, average speed had increased to 425 words per minute, and comprehension had increased to 68%. Three specialized mechanical devices for training of this kind are described: the reading film, the accelerator, and the tachistoscope.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3634. Parker, Willard E., & Kleemeier, Robert W. *Human relations in supervision; leadership in management*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1951. vii, 472 p. \$4.50.—This book is directed specifically to the first-line supervisor in business and industry. In the first chapter is a description of the development of workers and supervisors to the roles they now fill. The second is a discussion of two-way communica-

tion, including examples of specific practices followed by various industrial firms. Other chapters take up various principles of management and findings of psychology, for example: individual differences, attitudes, behavior dynamics, induction practices, training, and counseling. One appendix contains four case studies taken from industry, each one followed by a list of true-false questions designed as training aids.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3635. Rappard, Ch. A. Enkele aspecten van de juistheid der personeelsbeoordelingen. (Some aspects of the correctness of personnel ratings). *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5(11/12), 98-107.—Investigation of personnel ratings made by psychologically naive single raters, or combined groups of two or three raters, and the ratings made by trained psychologists with the help of test data, showed considerable superiority of ratings made by groups of raters over those given by single raters. Mutual arrangement between a number of raters is felt to enhance greatly the correctness of the rating. Other material showed perfect agreement between the ratings thus obtained and those based upon psychological test data. The spread of ratings in this case also followed the normal probability curve.—*P. W. Pruyser*.

3636. Richmond, Anthony H. (*U. Liverpool, England*) Relation between skill and adjustment of a group of West Indian Negro workers in England. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 153-165.—A group of 345 adult male West Indian Negroes who volunteered for war work in English factories were rated on five-point scales for social adjustment and for degree of skill acquired in their respective trades. It is concluded that his adjustment to a new work experience, and his ability to become a successful industrial employee, were closely associated with the degree of skill and work ability which he possessed.—*G. S. Speer*.

3637. Rupe, J. C. (*Human Resources Research Center, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.*) When workers rate the boss. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 271-290.—Business executives from several organizations were rated by their subordinates on the Purdue Rating Scale for Administrators and Executives. A statistical analysis of the ratings yielded evidence of acceptably high reliabilities and validity. Halo effect was found not to be of major importance. A factor analysis of the item intercorrelations yielded two factors: (1) social responsibility to subordinates and society, (2) executive achievement. Similarity of results with a previous study involving academic administrators indicated that the two groups of executives were more similar than different and that the scale may profitably be used with both groups.—*A. S. Thompson*.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

3638. Ghiselli, Edwin E., & Brown, Clarence W. (*U. California, Berkeley*) Validity of aptitude tests for predicting trainability of workers. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 243-260.—The literature, since

1919, was searched for studies reporting relationships between aptitude test scores and trainability. Summary tables are presented based on 50 references. In general, those tests most effective in predicting trainability in one occupational group are most effective for other occupational groups. Occupational differences in test validities, as far as predicting success in training is concerned, are likely to be smaller than generally believed. Selecting the highest validity coefficient for each of the occupational groups, the range of these coefficients is from .27 to .59, with a median of .42.—A. S. Thompson.

3639. Jenkins, John G., Ewart, E. S., & Carroll, J. B. The combat criterion in naval aviation. Washington, D. C.: Division of Aviation Medicine, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, United States Navy, 1950. xxiii, 428 p. (NRC Committee on Aviation Psychology Report No. 6.)—A description of procedures and results in the collection and analysis of data on the combat success of naval aviators during World War II and the use of such data in the validation of selection tests. The major body of data consisted of ratings of 4325 pilots as "high" or "low" by fellow pilots. The reliability of the nominations was estimated to be high. Various analyses are reported, including sociometric analysis of nominations within squadrons, and factor analyses of the reasons for nomination. Though selection tests (an intelligence test, a mechanical comprehension test, and a biographical inventory) were useful in predicting training success, they showed little if any relation to the combat criterion.—J. B. Carroll.

3640. Rothe, Harold F. (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.) Matching men to job requirements. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 291-303. Supervisory job requirements are described in terms of six basic managerial operations: (1) plan, (2) decide, (3) organize and delegate, (4) communicate, (5) lead, (6) analyze. The article describes a system of comparing job requirement profiles with individual profiles for use in selecting candidates for supervisory jobs. The technique has application in making organizational studies as well as in evaluating candidates for specific jobs.—A. S. Thompson.

3641. Van Zelst, Raymond H., Kroh, Otto J., & Kerr, Willard A. (Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.) Workers attitudes toward employment tests. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 261-270.—Personnel in 8 organizations were polled by anonymous questionnaire technique on their attitudes toward taking employment tests. A centroid factor analysis was made on the intercorrelations among the 19 variables studied and the following factors extracted: I. "Tests-are-beneficial" belief; II. "Organized labor attitude, trustful-job-satisfied"; III. "Managerial test attitude"; IV. "Organized labor attitude, mistrustful-job-dissatisfied"; V. "Personal objectivity-affectivity." The majority polled represented favorable attitudes toward tests as well as attributing greater satisfaction with job and job security as a result of the testing program.—A. S. Thompson.

(See also abstracts 3134, 3678)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

3642. Byrt, W. J., & Clarke, A. C. Giving information through handbooks. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1950, 6(3), 29-39.—In preparing a publication for its employees, management should be clear about the aims it is to serve, and be certain that these aims are not adequately served by other company practices. The term employee handbook is best reserved for the publication with general aims and a broad coverage of information. Principles to be used in determining the contents of the handbook and the physical and cooperative aspects of producing it are discussed.—C. G. Browne.

3643. Fisher, Waldo E. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Development of supervisory personnel. *California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Bull.*, 1951, No. 20, 36 p.—Recent developments in labor relations have led to a need for employee-supervisor relationships broad enough to encompass the basic wants of employees as well as management and investors. A supervisory development program should (1) evolve a competent supervisory force skilled in the art of utilizing people, machines, materials, methods, equipment, and processes, and (2) perpetuate effective management and build up and maintain a backlog of able candidates for supervisory and executive positions. Needs of supervisors are discussed under three categories: (1) information, (2) leadership and management skills, and (3) a realistic concept of the place of human relations in management. Methods for filling these needs are described briefly.—W. H. Osterberg.

3644. Hoslett, Schuyler Dean. Barriers to communication. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 108-114.—Very often the phrase "two-way communication" is conceived of in terms of sending orders and questions down from the top, and receiving reports and explanations up from the bottom. Management thinking today still has strong overtones of an earlier authoritarianism and paternalism. A fundamental barrier to communication is raised by the status relationships existent in every organization. Another barrier is in the lack of productive face-to-face contacts in the organization. Management must learn to listen to employees, not only to what is said but to the emotional aspects often present. Another barrier is in undue reliance on the written word in the form of bulletins, magazines, newspapers, etc.—W. H. Osterberg.

3645. Kangan, M., & Grant, G. D. Wage incentives in operation; case study no. 3. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, Melbourne, 1950, 6(3), 3-24.—A wage-incentive plan in an Australian light engineering firm is described. Topics covered are: objects and description; management guarantees; setting standards; standards and production methods; administering the plan; production, costs and employee earnings; and employee relations.—C. G. Browne.

3646. Menninger, William C. Some observations on psychiatry and industry. *Menninger Quart.*, 1951, 5, 6-9.—Worker dissatisfaction and the accompanying absenteeism, accident proneness, high employee turnover, and group strife which trouble American industry may grow out of difficulties in interpersonal relations, in attitudes to authority, and in the psychological aspects of work itself. The skills and knowledge of the psychiatrist can be utilized by industry, although research is necessary to determine the most practical means of application.—W. A. Varvel.

3647. Shurtleff, Wade E. (Standard Products Co., Cleveland, O.) Is management listening? *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 101-107.—The Bureau of National Affairs asked 160 personnel and industrial officials from a representative cross-section of American business and industry, to comment on an excerpt from a recent article in *Fortune* magazine on employee communications. The great majority of panel members agree with the magazine's observation: Management is not listening to employees as carefully and understandingly as it should. Only 4% voice outright disagreement. There is a brief discussion of 9 methods of upward communication: questionnaire surveys, employee-management meetings, interviews, suggestion systems, single-item questionnaires, plant publications, supervisor contacts, recreational contacts, and union representatives.—W. H. Osterberg.

3648. Walker, J., & Marriott, R. A study of some attitudes to factory work. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1951, 25, 181-191.—An attitude survey of a sample of 976 men in two mass production factories and six metal rolling mills showed that from 59 to 75% of the men interviewed expressed themselves as "satisfied" or "very satisfied" with the operations they performed. Some of the factors related to satisfaction are comparisons with other workers and jobs, comparisons with previous experience, an intact working group with some variety in the work cycle, significance of the job beyond immediate needs, prestige and status both inside and outside the factory, and physical conditions of work.—G. S. Speer.

3649. Wickham, O. P. A note on factors in work group discipline. *Bull. industr. Psychol. Personnel Pract.*, 1951, 7, 28-33.—A group of 15 workers in a candy making department is described to illustrate that a well planned production run will in itself contain supervisory and disciplinary influences that may be as strong as the strictest supervision. Equally important is the understanding of the job that grows from familiarity with tools and instruments, work checks, and a defined role in the production process. This study points to some of the factors that should be taken into account in improving methods and flow of work, and suggests that disciplinary measures may become largely unnecessary.—W. H. Osterberg.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3650. Bjelfvenstam, E., Husén, Torsten, & Hencson, S-E. (U., Lund, Sweden.) *Lärobok i militärpsykologi*. (Textbook in military psychology.) Lund: Håkan Ohlssons, 1949. 176 p.—This book is a revised edition of the authors' 1947 *Lärobok i psykologi för arméns plutonchesskolor* (Textbook in psychology for the army platoon chief schools), and contains chapters on: the objectives of military psychology, the nervous system, the eye and ear as military instruments, learning, fatigue, individual differences, mental abnormal reactions, leadership, social psychological problems, and psychological warfare.—M. L. Reymert.

3651. Meissner, —. *Revolution durch die Technik?* (Revolution through technology?) *Mensch u. Arbeit*, 1947, Beiheft No. 1, 78 p.—There has been so far no real social revolution through technology. The experience of two world wars has shown the negative contribution of technology, which has brought the world close to destruction. A positive contribution of technology to the service of mankind is needed. This must be international, not narrowly national. To secure the benefits of scientific progress to humanity, education is necessary. This education must not be too much oriented toward economics, nor must it be altogether technological. Finance capital has not, nor could it properly encourage invention and progress. A circle of leaders, intelligent, awake, and free from narrow specialization, are needed for progressive industry.—S. Adams.

3652. Van der Heyden, Ph.M. *Toegepaste psychologie en haar maatschappelijke taak*. (Applied psychology and its social task). *Psychol. Achtergr.*, 1950, 5 (11/12), 4-82.—Starting with the thesis that the various human mechanisms of adaptation should be considered as an integrated whole, the author describes an applied psychology under two aspects: (1) as a combination of research methods of practical value for individual and society; (2) as an auxiliary science to sociology, mental health, education, criminology, etc. In the latter definition social and cultural values are implied which foster the development of an ethical and humanistic trend in applied psychology, comparable to the motives of medical science.—P. W. Pruyser.

INDUSTRY

3653. Baumback, Clifford M. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.) *Supervisors' manual on work simplification*. Norman, Okla: Business Extension Service, Univer. Oklahoma, 1951. ii, 57 p.—This monograph is published to indicate that work simplification techniques are not necessarily restricted to large organizations with specialized staff methods departments. Smaller organizations can effectively apply the basic ideas of methods analysis and improvement by teaching foremen and workers to analyze and improve existing ways of doing things. The basic

ideas are presented in four chapters: material analysis, operator analysis, production-center layout analysis, and group operation analysis.—G. S. Speer.

3654. Bell, John M. A landing display for use with a contact flight simulator. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1951, 20 p. (Tech. Rep. SDC-71-16-8.)—The usefulness of a synthetic trainer such as the 1-CA-2 SNJ Link for teaching a difficult maneuver, approach to a landing, can be extended by presenting geometrically correct visual cues. Mathematical analysis serves to design apparatus for projecting on a ground glass screen "a constantly changing image of the landing runway and horizon," for use with any flight simulator providing proper signals. 9 diagrams of apparatus and perspective problems.—R. Tyson.

3655. Brown, Edward L., Matheny, William G., & Flexman, Ralph E. Evaluation of the School Link as an aid in teaching ground reference maneuvers. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy Special Devices Center, 1950, 41 p. (Tech. Rep. SDC-71-16-7.)—A modified School Link served in an exploratory study of a trainer to teach landings, forced landings, and pylon eights. Results for the two latter maneuvers were inconclusive, but it was shown that previous School Link practice significantly reduces errors while learning to land light aircraft. Improved performance records for both aircraft and trainer are needed, as well as more adequately matched experimental and control groups. Solutions for these problems are discussed and designs for further experiments are recommended.—R. Tyson.

3656. Campbell, Dorothy Adams; Riddell, W. J. B., & MacNalty, Arthur Salusbury. Eyes in industry. New York: Longmans, Green, 1951. xvi, 234 p. \$6.50.—Part I (Campbell) includes: structure and function of the eye, nutrition, visual requirements, common eye defects, illumination, and aids. Part II (Riddell), discusses agricultural and industrial hazards, prevention and first aid, and blind and partially sighted workers. Part III, (MacNalty) covers special aspects of industrial eye injuries and their prevention, and the psychology of sight.—W. H. Osterberg.

3657. Christe, A. (U. Berne, Switzerland.) Ein Beitrag zur Frage "Verkehr, Psyche und Alkohol." (A contribution to the problem "traffic, psyche and alcohol.") *Schweiz. med. Wschr.*, 1950, 80, 327-329.—The effects of alcohol upon the following mental activities and in turn upon traffic accidents are reviewed: mood; motor reactions; consciousness; self-appraisal; self-criticism; attention; perception; judgment; ethical disinhibition; coordination. A case of alcohol's effect on an auto driver personally observed by the author is reported.—F. C. Sumner.

3658. Djuričić, L. Fiziologija rada i naučna organizacija rada. (Physiology of work and scientific management). *Organ. Rada*, 1951, 1(1) 16.—Physiology of work studies the functional status of

organs and organ systems during work. It adds the concern about maintenance of work capacity and of health to output, the criterion of the production engineer. It must always remain aware of the interaction between the different organ systems and of the interaction between the individual and his environment, physical as well as social. Together with occupational hygiene and occupational psychology it has an important role to play in the scientific determination of optimal work conditions.—J. Brozek.

3659. Evans, Rupert N. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Training improves micrometer accuracy. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1951, 4, 231-242.—Five college students were given training for 7 hours in micrometer measurement and were retested after 10 days without further practice. Measures of accuracy were also obtained from experienced toolmakers and apprentices. The results indicated that: (1) micrometer measurements by skilled workers show errors considerably larger than assumed by most authorities; (2) measurements by apprentices are apparently as accurate as those by journeymen; (3) after 7 hours of training, inexperienced workers made errors only $\frac{1}{2}$ as large as those made by toolmakers and apprentices. The decrease in size of errors from training was, however, only temporary. Any worker expected to use a micrometer for a series of critical measurements should check his accuracy on a series of gage blocks of known size beforehand.—A. S. Thompson.

3660. Guth, Sylvester K. Surround brightness: key factor in viewing projected pictures. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs.*, 1951, 57, 214-224.—Basically, projected pictures are visual tasks upon which the eyes and attention of the viewers are concentrated for extended periods. Since the viewing of projected pictures is a seeing task, two distinct objectives are suggested: (1) providing maximal visibility of the task; and (2) providing maximal visual comfort and ease of seeing. These are fundamental objectives that must be satisfied in order to obtain optimal seeing conditions in any visual situation. This paper is confined chiefly to the second objective and to those factors which determine whether the area in which projected pictures are viewed is visually satisfactory. The screen is introduced only insofar as it influences or is influenced by the environmental factors.—E. W. J. Faison.

3661. Haantjes, J., & de Vrijer, F. W. Flicker in television pictures. *Phillips Tech. Rev.*, 1951, 13, 55-60.—The physical, physiological, and anatomical bases for flicker in television and motion pictures are discussed. Experiments are reported which show that, with the European frame frequency of 50 c/s, a high-light luminance of 200 cd/m² should be used to avoid "troublesome flicker" in a picture with "surroundings which are not blacked out."—R. W. Burnham.

3662. Hay, Edward N., & Purves, Dale. (Edward N. Hay & Associates, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.) The profile method of high-level job evaluation. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 162-170.—A profile is the per-

centage breakdown of a given job into three components. These are: (1) knowledge, and experience necessary to perform the job duties; (2) mental application, or the decisions, planning, policy making and creativeness required; and (3) accountability, for errors or failure. They are comparable to the three principle factors used in low-level jobs in factor comparison job evaluation. Measurement is by comparing these components one at a time between jobs. Ordinarily, differences are considered only in steps of 15%. Several sample profiles are given, and a step-by-step procedure is described. A more detailed step known as "pricing" will be the subject of a subsequent article.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3663. **Kobrak, H. G.** Auditory perspective: a study of the biological factors related to directional hearing. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs*, 1951, 57, 328-335.—The biological principles of auditory localization as related to stereosound reproduction are discussed. The human head carries two laterally-attached, biological sound receivers and the conduction of sound within these receivers, their position and the role of the skull in the sound field are also discussed. The attributes of the acoustic signal relevant to sound localization and the role of the central nervous system in the integration of binaural auditory stimulation are described. The factors of experience and training are stressed.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3664. **Lewis, R. E. F.** The objective measurement of driver behaviour; a preliminary report on "test retest consistency without traffic." Cambridge, Eng.: Medical Research Council, Applied Psychological Research Unit, 1951, 8 p. (A.P.U. 149/51).—The extent, measurement, and persistence of day-to-day speed and acceleration behavior was studied under three road conditions. An experimental car supplied motion picture records of acceleration, deceleration, and speeds, at 2-second intervals. Marked consistency was shown by some drivers. Those "most consistent in any one road situation are likely to be consistent in other situations within the limits of the experiment." Future consistency studied should employ distance rather than time samples.—*R. Tyson*.

3665. **Logan, Henry L.** Photometric factors in the design of motion picture auditoriums. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs*, 1951, 57, 225-230.—The photometric factors in designing the visual environment in a motion picture theater to promote the comfort, enjoyment and safety of the audience are discussed. The dependency relationship of screen surround and house brightness to screen brightnesses is explained. Optimum relationships are given and suggestions made for the practical execution of the recommendations including the locations of lighting units and shaping of the auditorium walls and ceilinga.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3666. **Monteiro, Antônio Rexende de Castro.** Surdez profissional em aviação. (Occupational deafness in aviation.) *Impr. méd., Rio de J.*, 1951, 27, 53-64.—The author reports audiometric observa-

tions made in a group of 215 pilots with more than 5,000 hours of flight and in another group of 416 candidates for pilot. The author finds that the noise of aviation causes cochlear hypo-acousia, that age operates as a coadjvant factor in increasing this reduction in auditory sensitivity, and that there is a greater percentage of deafness in the left ear. A long bibliography is appended.—*F. C. Sumner*.

3667. **Quisenberry, S. W.** Color conditioning. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1951, 28, 637-641.—Color is used in industrial plants to reduce excessive contrasts, to minimize distractions, and to designate points of danger. The DuPont Safety Color Code is described briefly.—*M. R. Stoll*.

3668. **Schlanger, Benjamin, & Hoffberg, William A.** New approaches developed by relating film production techniques to theater exhibition. *J. Soc. Motion Pict. Television Engrs*, 1951, 57, 231-237.—A larger screen, camera angles, factors of psycho-physical vision and auditorium viewing are considered relative to the development of more flexible screen cinematography. Screen making, surround and auditorium environment are also considered.—*E. W. J. Faison*.

3669. **U. S. Navy Department. Office of the Management Engineer.** Manual for the integrated work measurement program. Washington, D. C.: Department of the Navy, 1950, NAVEXOS P-816. viii, 90 p.—This manual describes a program for the measurement of the work performed by groups of people under the management and technical control of bureaus and offices of the Navy Department. In contrast to work measurement by industrial engineering time study methods, this program is based on statistical analysis of past performance data as contained in periodic reports of work performed per man-hour.—*N. L. Gage*.

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

3670. **Clay, Hubert.** Your past is a curved mirror. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 131-133.—The case of a sales manager whose personal idiosyncrasies affected his efficiency in his job is presented. He suffered from a compulsion that forced him to keep his desk in perfect order, and to do so even at the cost of losing business. His neurosis is traced back to the way he was brought up by his parents, people who insisted on undeviating conformity. It is pointed out that, like the sales manager, we all judge a given situation in terms of our own past (the curved mirror), and that each of us will consequently view the situation differently.—*W. H. Osterberg*.

3671. **Eliasberg, Wladimir.** (420 West End Ave., New York.) Halitosis and Freud. *Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.*, 1949, 23, 320-326.—The author discusses advertising and psychoanalysis. He takes up social, psychological, and hysterical aspects of advertising and states psychoanalysis adds another aspect: "Polite and flattering advertising offers the substitute for the desire of the customer really to walk in and get what he wants without paying."

There are two mechanisms involved: (2) regression to the primitive joy is making, creating, or at least seeing things changed; (b) identification with the super-ego ideal, e.g., of science and rational understanding."—A. Weider.

PROFESSIONS

3672. Carrier, Blanche. Counseling pre-ministerial students. *Pastoral Psych.*, 1951, 2(18), 21-25.—The personality conflicts of ministerial students follow the range found in other vocations, but they have certain emphases due to the religious background and vocational situations faced. Problems of guilt may be more acute and often displaced. Church teaching tends to keep ideals in abstract and generalized terms, leading to absolute codes which are isolating and disillusioning. Counseling will provide emotional release, discover the inadequacy of some motivations for entering the ministry, reduce pseudo-guilt, find more realistic ways of defining ideals, and provide healthy attitudes through emotional understanding.—P. E. Johnson.

3673. Harlow, Robert G. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Masculine inadequacy and compensatory development of physique. *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 312-323.—Performance of weight-lifters and non-weight-training athletes on TAT and the Sentence Completion Test were compared on the basis of 18 variables deduced by aid of psychoanalytic theory. Significant differences were found for 13 of the variables. From the results it is concluded (1) that psychoanalytic theory is a powerful predictive tool, (2) that the projective devices used are sensitive to certain variables, and (3) that weight-men have a characteristic personality pattern. 12 references.—M. O. Wilson.

3674. LaMontagne, Georgine. Salaries and functions of personnel women: a study of the personnel club of New York. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 134-140.—100 members of the New York Personnel Club (women only) were surveyed by confidential questionnaire on the questions of salaries and job responsibilities, job benefits, educational background, and experience. Findings were that the average salary is \$5505 annually. Job functions most frequently mentioned were employment testing, wage and salary administration, and counseling. Almost one-half report to the Board of Directors or the top level in the company. College degrees were held by 90% of the respondents, with 25% holding two degrees, and 3% with the Ph.D. Years experience is related to salary. There is an appendix describing the job functions according to 10 general titles.—W. H. Osterberg.

3675. Moore, B. G. R., & Peel, E. A. (U. Birmingham, England.) Predicting aptitude for dentistry. *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1951, 25, 192-199.—A group of 40 fourth year dental students were tested for general, verbal, non-verbal, spatial, manipulative, and aesthetic abilities. Scores were correlated with success in dental courses. Maximum predic-

tions of the criterion were obtained of the order of .60. It is concluded that a test of eye-hand coordination with a group test of general and spatial intelligence, might be profitably used in the selection of dental students.—G. S. Speer.

3676. Moore, Harriett Bruce, & Levy, Sidney J. Artful contrivers: a study of engineers. *Personnel*, 1951, 28, 148-153.—From records of engineers who had been tested for industrial selection or placement, a random sample of 30 was selected. The criteria for the sample study were: engineering degree, employment as an engineer, four years experience after graduation, and salary of \$4200 annually or more. From a personal data sheet it was found that the sample ranged in age from 25 to 48, in salary from \$4200 to \$18000. Generally, the men were physically big; married, with two children; Protestant; wear glasses; and had been prominent in college extra-curricular activities. From results on the Henry-Moore Test of Thematic Production, an analysis was made in terms of intellectual characteristics, working relationships, and personal characteristics.—W. H. Osterberg.

3677. Murphy, W. J. (Ed.) *Careers in chemistry and chemical engineering*. Washington: American Chemical Society, 1951, 94 p.—This is a reprint of 29 articles that appeared in *Chemical and engineering news*, 1950. The topics range between "Selecting a school" to "The chemist in business for himself," and provide the would-be chemist with interpretations of the demands of the world of chemistry by practising specialists. W. C. Krathwohl outlines the method used by the Institute of Psychological Services at the Illinois Institute of Technology, and provides would-be chemists with data from ability tests, Allport's Scale of Values Test, the Kuder Preference Record, and Strong's Interest test, to assist them in their engineering choice. Concise descriptions of 13 types of work in which chemical graduates participate are provided.—H. Moore.

3678. Newman, Sidney H. The officer selection and evaluation program of the U. S. Public Health Service. *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1951, 40, 1395-1402.—The step by step method of selection of Full Grade personnel is described. Research and development of selection methods are carried on continuously through improvement of professional examinations, interview boards, evaluation boards, biographical-personal inventory and aptitude tests. Development of measures of "success" in the service has resulted in a proposed experimental Efficiency Report. The validation of the Report is described.—R. S. Waldrop.

3679. Roe, Anne. Analysis of group Rorschachs of physical scientists. *J. proj. Tech.*, 1950, 14, 385-398.—Group Rorschachs of 65 members of faculties in physics show a very high incidence of color and shading shock. There is an extensive use of unusual details and white space, uncriticalness with regard to form; large use of undifferentiated shading responses and inanimate movement responses. In a comparison with a similar group of biologists, marked

differences occur in the biologists' concern with form and the physicists' concern with three-dimensional space and inanimate movement.—*B. J. Flabb.*

3680. Roe, Anne. *A study of imagery in research scientists.* *J. Pers.*, 1951, 19, 459-470.—The subjects, whose ages ranged from 31 to 60, were members of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, or both. Data were obtained from life histories, Rorschach, TAT, and a test of verbal, spatial and mathematical functions. The results indicate that there are differences in modes of thinking which seem to be related to socioeconomic background, vocation, and to certain aspects of test performance. They do not indicate why the subjects come to rely on certain modes of thinking and not others. Several problems and lines of investigation are indicated. 13 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3681. Safier, Benno, & Carrigan, Hazel G. *A staff development program in human relationships for venereal disease control workers.* *Amer. J. publ. Hlth*, 1951, 41, 1244-1250.—This report "covers four projects for the professional workers and one for other employees which were offered as a staff

development program." The four projects were: Course on psychology of human behavior; seminar on interviewing; Course on psychiatric principles in clinic practice; Attendance at psychiatric service case conferences. All sessions were informal with group discussion as the principal training technique. "Evaluation of the results . . . gives indication of improved attitudes toward patients and greater use of consultation with members of the psychiatric staff."—*R. S. Waldrop.*

3682. Sheffel, Irving. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) *Administration—a point of view for psychiatrists.* *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1951, 15, 131-140.—"Understanding the philosophy and techniques of good administration will help the psychiatrist work toward improvement of his own administrative skills and also will help him decide how he can share his responsibilities with laymen trained in administration." A list of concepts useful to administrators is suggested as a framework for thinking about administrative problems.—*W. A. Varvel.*

(See also abstracts 3349, 3679)

The Last Word . . .

Estimation of the number of type pages from manuscript copy can seldom be exact, therefore the last page is frequently short. In order to conserve space our Editorial Notes will henceforth appear as *The Last Word . . .* when space is available.

* * *

Since its first volume in 1927 this journal has appeared in thirteen numbers per year, the thirteenth being the annual index issue. Preparation of this extra issue creates difficulties in both the editorial and printing schedules. With the concurrence of the Council of Editors the index issue beginning with the present year will be the twelfth number appearing in December. In order to include the same number of abstracts each number beginning in August will be increased in size from 64 to 80 pages.

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Additions to our exchange list include: *Organizacija Rada (Organ. Rada)*, and the *Psychological Newsletter (Psychol. Newsltr.)* published from the Psychology Department of New York University.

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Ciba Symposia, which we have received for several years has discontinued publication.

* * *

Nevropatologija i Psikiatrija has changed title to *Zhurnal Nevropatologii i psikiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova*. The abbreviation of the new title is *Zh. Nevropatol. Psichiat.*

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